THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 19. MADOC, HASTINGS CO., C.W. SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Mr. BENJAMIN—The Hon. President of the Council is mistaken. There is a wide difference between what he (Mr. B.) now complained of—was the want of documents the Opposition is entitled to, and which they had the right to call for; they were the property of the House, and are only in the hands of the gentlemen as their custodians. What he complained of in the postal matter was, that the report made by the head of the department to the Executive Council, was published without having been called for by that House and without authority. As he understood the matter, such documents were confidential, and could only be officially divulged upon the demand of the Parliament, or either branch. He trusted the gentleman was answered. He had said he regretted the documents [connected with the Intercolonial Railroad] had not come down, and his regret was sincere, for their absence compelled gentlemen who desired to speak on the subject to use such material as was most convenient; and gentlemen must not be surprised if they hear their own words repeated and their letters read from this side of the House. The documents he was about to use, and to offer a few comments upon, were certainly non-official, they had come into his possession in a manner not subject to cavil. The House would therefore be pleased to understand that he used them as imaginary documents; but when *the* document held by the Government came down, they would find them so near alike, that it would make no difference in the point of his argument. It was but right he should say so, as he did not like to address the House upon any subject, if gentlemen should be labouring under the impression that he was proceeding upon a false basis. The documents he had in his hands then purported to be an imaginary copy greatly resembling the original, of the proposals to construct the Railroad, and the answer given by the Canadian delegates. The reply, which I must first notice. After proceeding to set forth the history of the negociations and discussion of the question, commencing with Lord Durham in 1839, then quoting Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1843, then referring to the survey promised by Mr. Gladstone in 1846, and then the transmission of Major Robinson's report in 1848 by Earl Grey, Lord Elgin's answer to the despatch endorsing the report, Lord Stanley's opinion in 1851, and so on through the whole period down to the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, 12th April, 1862, in consequence of which the colonies held a conference at Quebec, in September of the same year, at which conference an agreement was come to which he would now submit for the consideration of the House:

1st. "That while they had learned with every regret that H. M. Imperial Government had finally declined to sanction the proposal made on behalf of these Provinces in December, 1861, and at previous periods, they at the same time acknowledge the consideration exhibited in substituting the proposal of an Imperial guarantee of interest, enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the railway.

2nd. "That with an anxious desire to bind the Provinces more closely together, to strengthen their connection with the mother-country, to promote their common commercial interests, and to provide facilities essential to the public defences of these Provinces as integral parts of the Empire, the undersigned are prepared to assume under the Imperial guarantee the liability for the expenditure necessary to construct this great work."

The reading of this appeared to astonish the Cabinet, and

Mr. McGEE rose and said: "Where did you get it from?"

Mr. BENJAMIN—That is not generally known, and I beg the gentleman will not again interrupt me. He then continued: Here was a grateful acknowledgment on behalf of the delegates, and yet it will astonish them to know that it appears after all that the matter was really broken off. He did not desire to impute bad faith to the Government, he did not desire to give it the colouring which the hon. member for Montmorency had given, that the gentleman had gone home to kill his own baby, but he must say that he condemned the conduct of the delegates, as unwise and unstatesmanlike, in breaking off the negociations as they did. It was desirous that the road should be built, and the extract he had just read to the House clearly demonstrated, it was the opinion of the Government then all the contingencies should have been thought over before the conference at Quebec. Would he think they were in a position to ask the approbation of that House for what they had done? If, as he had said, it was necessary for the purposes set forth that the road should be built, it was necessary to make the provisions to pay for it. This country did not desire to appear as a pauper in the eyes of the world; they did not wish their commercial standing lowered and degraded. And he could put no other construction upon the refusal to establish a means by which to meet the indebtedness which was about to be created. He denied that the sentiments of the country had been fully and honestly represented. He denied that they would be satisfied with the agreement merely to pay the interest. The reluctance shown to establish a Sinking Fund would not, could not redound to the credit of the country, for it was as much the part of our obligation to meet the principal as it was to meet the interest; and, had an honourable arrangement been entered into, beyond all doubt the people and the country would have applauded the manner of doing it, even if they were opposed to the undertaking. But he could not, he would not believe that the refusal to form a Sinking Fund, in fact the refusal to make provisions to pay the debt as it became due, could be tasteful to the people of the Province. In no shape were the delegates from Canada prepared to do what their resolution at the conference in Quebec simply implied. They accepted the offer—the offer of the Imperial Government to guarantee the loan—but they did not think it implied any condition or obligations for the repayment. And no one could for a moment suppose that two gentlemen occupying the position of the delegates from Canada, the one the Finance Minister, the other the Attorney-General of one of the sections of the Province, could so far have neglected their duty to the country, whose guardians they were supposed to be, as to make their hasty retreat in the manner they did. If, as he said before, it were wise to undertake the matter, then they should not have been content by a mere exhibition of dignity that was not infringed; if they did not understand the proposition, they should have had interview after interview until they did understand it. They should not have returned until all arguments had been exhausted. It would have redounded more to the credit of the delegates and the Province, had they waited until the matter was concluded; and the slight inconvenience of meeting Parliament at a later day would have been willingly looked over, if our position, interest and standing abroad had been looked to. * * He would read the refusal of the delegates to form a Sinking Fund:—

"The experience of Canada is therefore adverse to a Sinking Fund. It created annoyance and difficulties, made the rate of interest higher than would have to be paid by borrowing on her unassisted credit."

He would discuss this point no further, but would proceed to take up another, and it was connected with the Sinking Fund, although given more as a basis upon which to ground the refusal, and he did so, because it was in strange contrast with the general tone of the Government. Hear, then, the delegates in their own language:

"The only question involved, as regards Great Britain, is the sufficiency of security offered by the Colonies to cover this distant liability resulting from the Imperial guarantee.

"If their past condition, compared with the present, does not establish fully their ability to pay the loan in the periods proposed, such a comparison would only prove more strongly than any other fact that this admittedly necessary work of military defence ought to be adopted by the Imperial Government alone.

"But to make evident the ampleness of the security offered by the Colony, it is sufficient to compare the revenue of the Colony in 1842, when the first Imperial guaranteed loan was effected, with the revenue in 1861:

In 1842 it was	£65,503 Cy
In 1861 it was	£785,156

after deduction of costs of collection."

If then, the growth of the revenue is so steady and so certain, whence the accusations brought against the late Government for ruining the credit of the country? If the credit and position of the country are so good that another has no right to ask us for any security for the repayment of moneys borrowed, then the whole fabric of the charges against the late Government falls to the ground. * * He (Mr. B.) could not be brought to believe that the course taken by the Hon. the Attorney-General East was of his own selection; he believed that gentleman had been forced into the false position by his colleagues in the Cabinet, who remained in Canada. They were threatened with destruction if the measure was pronounced. They were told they would be abandoned by all their Western constituencies, and they, in turn, lost no time in bringing their alarm to act upon the delegates, and the result was such as he had stated to the House. He felt it to be his duty to offer the remarks he had made, and he regretted to say that he believed the whole proceeding had reflected but little credit on this country. * * Mr. Benjamin concluded his remarks, which were well received by the House, by stating that he knew it was believed in England that on the day they left, their letter to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 23rd December, was received, and that until the reception of that letter it was believed by his Grace that the proposition had been, in substance, agreed to; and that that answer was taken, as far as Canada was concerned, as a practical abandonment of the scheme.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN NORTH ILLINOIS.—In Stephenson County, Illinois, the profit of the tobacco crop is startling to persistent wheat growers. One German planted two acres, and received for his crop $410. He sold at 12.1-2 cents per pound. The range per acre, where cultivated, is from $180 to $200.—Some crops brought to the producer 14 cents per pound. It is stated that the crop is to be largely increased the coming season. Hundreds of acres will be planted in that county. And this is a sample of the way the farmers in all parts of the State are substituting the "weed" for the non-paying cereals.

PARSNIPS FOR STOCK.—There can be little question that parsnips are of equal value to carrots for milch cows or swine, and they have some advantages over the latter in the matter of keeping through the winter. They are especially calculated for Spring feed—coming out of the ground in the finest order just when most needed for our animals.

CARROTS.—A writer in the Country Gentleman says: "Twelve tons of clean carrot roots from one acre of land, in rows 16 inches, and the best of culture, is above the average; 16 tons is extra, and when a party tells us that he raises in drills three feet apart 1200 bushels or 38.1-2 tons, or 76 tons in drills 18 inches apart, one can but whistle—more carrots than ground—and think he is a most fortunate man who tills ground that yields such crops. My method of culture has been this: Plow deep and harrow fine; then open drills, manuring very heavy in drills; then closing drills with plow; then with bush-harrow go over the field, leaving the drills about right—say four inches above the valley—which gives a beautiful seed-bed, and giving throughout the season the cleanest culture. But I can raise no 40 tons to the acre, nor any approximation to it, and I have never seen better roots than I raise."

The following paragraph is going the rounds:—

A farmer in Berkshire writes that he has been in the habit, for some years back, of growing wheat from oats. His plan was to sow the Dutch oat thinly in June under a sheltered wall. The first year he cut down the stalk to within an inch of the ground three times, just as the plant was going to bloom. The next year it produced wheat. Black oats under similar treatment produced rye. The same experiment was tried at the Towcester Union, but there oats produced barley.

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of ... Interest.

Will be Published ... Copies a Copy, ... advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS ... For ...

... Saturday Morning, at Two ... Dollars a Year ... strictly in ...

... RTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE ... LOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

... a insertion	0 50
... subsequent insertion	0 12½
... lines, first insertion	0 75
... subsequent insertion	0 18
... two lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
... subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc*, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

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TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE

FOR A SUITABLE HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE,

THE LARGE FRAME BUILDING,

On the North-East Corner of Lot No. 23, in the Fifth Concession of Madoc,

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING KELLAR'S BRIDGE,

Well Adapted either for a Store or Dwelling House.

For Particulars apply either on the spot to A. Smallfield, or if by letter, postpaid, at the Madoc Post Office.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 4t

CONFIDENCE AT THE NORTH.—The extreme depression lately prevailing at the North, and under which the Conscription Act was passed, has suddenly given place to a feeling of confidence in the strength and eventual prosperity of the Republic. Gold has fallen thirty per cent. within a month, and yet this is said to be but an inadequate token of the difference of the "mighty change" in the public feeling. This may be partly merely a reaction. The most prominent causes, however, are said to be the working of Mr. Chase's financial schemes, and a belief that Southerners are becoming seriously embarrassed for provisions and supplies in certain districts—that Richmond is to be abandoned as the capital of the Confederacy—and the admission that the impressment of food by the Confederate Government has aroused a feeling of resentment, deeply seated and widely pervading the best class of the community, against the Government, "a change in their sentiments towards the cause," and "a loss of confidence in their public men." Gold at Richmond is at $4 25 premium, and the Richmond Examiner says that "the question of food ranks before that of money." Meanwhile, at the North, legal tender notes are being converted into Government bonds bearing interest at five per cent. for twenty years, at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a day; and the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says it is true and not a mere rumour that fifty million dollars in gold have been offered to Mr. Chase by a banker from the continent of Europe.

THE WEATHER is perhaps the matter of greatest interest in these parts at the present time. The thaw of last week was suddenly checked, and appears to be indefinitely postponed, while Winter has made another, but it is to be hoped, positively last appearance. The want of fodder is really serious. A dollar and a half has been refused for a hundred pounds of hay—and three dollars asked for as much straw as two men could conveniently carry, in this township. Unless the weather very speedily moderates, it will be difficult to keep animals in sufficient strength for the Spring work, if not to save them at all.—March went out like a lion, and there has been more or less snow every day since.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.—Not to advertise when anything is for sale, where the greater the number present, the more likelihood of a brisk competition. We, of course, have an interest in advocating advertising; but after all, not quite so much as creditors have, when compelled to sell off their debtors' effects under writs of execution. Within the last few days we have known a mare sold for half its value—just such an animal as some we know would have been willing to purchase had they known of the chance, which knowledge a short advertisement would have given them; and last week a yoke of steers went for $6, and at that time one of our subscribers was looking for a yoke, and would probably have jumped at the chance of getting them for double or even treble that price. By saving the expense of a short advertisement, creditor and debtor alike run the risk of losing many a dollar.

TOBACCO RAISING.—One of the results of the war in the United States is to turn the attention of farmers in the free States to the raising of cotton and tobacco. The former article is of course quite out of the question in this latitude, but the latter will certainly grow in this neighbourhood, the experiment having been successfully tried in the township last season. The difficulty is in preparing the weed scientifically so as to suit the taste of connoisseurs, but with a little practice that may perhaps be overcome. At any rate, with the present high price of tobacco, the article is likely to be substituted for domestic consumption to some extent, in place of the imported.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—(Madoc, March 28. Before A. F. Wood, Esq., J.P.)—*Thomas Gay*, of Rawdon, was charged by Mr. G. S. Burley, of this village, with maliciously running into his cutter, and breaking and damaging it to a considerable extent.—Complainant, being sworn, deposed that on the 31st of January he was coming from Frankford to Stirling, when he heard a hallooing, and saw two teams "running horses." His wife said "Those persons are running their horses," and he told her they would pass without hurting them; but they came on and defendant's horses ran over the cutter, and complainant and his wife, and a little girl who was with them, were thrown out. The cutter was damaged to the extent of $20.40, the cost of repairs. Gay at the time refused to give his name, and complainant did not learn it till he got to Stirling.—Defendant, in answer to the charge, denied he was driving the horses.—they were ... Gay with him. Hall[illegible] ... named ... stood, who said he was in the bobsleigh with Gay on the day the accident happened. That ... to pass Mr. Robinson, who was on the track ... them, but he declined to give way. Witness ... positively that they were proceeding only at a ... trot, when the bobsleigh struck against ... and he was thrown out, owing to the track ... much worn away from the level, and rolled ... the fence. When he got up, he saw the horses ... ging Mr. Gay along the road, and he yelled ... to let the horses go, lest he (Gay) should be ... This, defendant and the witness declared, ... cause of the hallooing which complainant ... was intended to urge the horses on to racing. ... Burley, expecting that defendant would ... matter without coming into court, and not called ... witness. His Worship thought the testimony ... Robinson was important, and adjourned the ... the following Thursday, for the purpose of ... it.—The matter, however, was afterwards settled, ... Mr. Gay paying all costs and damages, amounting ... together to about $30.

DIED.

O'HARA—At Madoc, on the 2nd day of April instant, ... Healy, wife of James O'Hara, Esq., aged 62 years and 9 ...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of ... will be held at the Council Room, Millbridge, ... the 17th day of APRIL, 1863, at the hour of 10 A.M., ... which all persons interested are requested to take notice ... govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM HARPER, Township Clerk.

Millbridge, Tudor, March 28th, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will ... the Municipal Council of the Township of Madoc ... first meeting to be held after the 4th day of May next, ... purpose of obtaining the allowance of road at the west ... Lot No. 11 in the 5th Concession, Madoc: And also the ... ance of road at the west end of Lot No. 1 in the 6th Con... sion, Madoc—in lieu of the roads now traveled.

Madoc, April 1st, 1863. URIAH SEYMOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will ap... the Municipal Council of the Township of Madoc, ... next meeting, to be held on the 20th April next, for the pur... of obtaining the allowance of Road between Lots 15 and ... the 4th Concession, Madoc, in lieu of the road now travel... Madoc, 15th March, 1863. JOHN RUPORT, ...

EXTRA DEODORIZED ROCK OIL.

50 Cents Per Gallon,

At WILSON'S Drug Store, Madoc.

The Mail Stage to Beaver Creek.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863, ... MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS ... BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY. ... FARE, ONE DOLLAR EACH WAY.

LYMAN MOON.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, ... A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES ... always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham ... Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, ... Provisions always on hand.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKEL

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, ... COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

MADOC GRIST MILL.

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

Mr. GREAM,

Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

Mr. Gream will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

Office, Town Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

DEANS & GRAY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Madoc.

JAMES DEANS. ROBERT T. GRAY

NEW STORE AT MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, MADOC,

By A. Snider,

Corner of Madawaska and Donald Streets.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

The Marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra.

From the immense mass of details relative to this great and happy national event—which duly took place at Windsor on the 10th ult.—with which the English papers are filled, we select some of the most interesting paragraphs.

At eleven in the morning the nave of the chapel was filled with 900 privileged spectators, principally composed of the aristocracy. The spectacle was elegant and imposing. As the Prince and Princess moved to the chapel they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

By eleven o'clock the seats were occupied, and at about half past all eyes were turned eagerly in one direction, namely, of the Castle hill, watching for the first carriage of the procession. They were not kept long in anxiety, for in a few minutes the carriages were seen on their way from the state entrance of the Palace to the west entrance of the Chapel. The procession extended apparently nearly the whole length of the route.

THE QUEEN

wears the simplest and plainest of widow's weeds—a widow's cap, a black silk dress with white collar and cuffs, and black gloves. The only colours which appear upon her are the star of the Order of the Garter, and its blue ribbon, narrowed to the width Her Majesty usually wears, across her left shoulder. She looks well in health, but thinner and older, with the permanent traces of deep grief and care stamped upon every lineament of her features.

She stands at the window of the royal pew, a little withdrawn from general gaze, and only to be seen at all by those on the opposite side of the choir, glancing quietly into the interior, while the Duke of Saxe-Coburg speaks, and apparently explains to her the arrangements going on below for the great ceremony which has drawn her forth from her mourning and seclusion. After a few minutes she seats herself a little away from the window, and the duke retires, the Hon. Mrs. R. Bruce, clad, like the queen, in deep mourning, taking his place.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE PROCESSION.

It is 12 o'clock, and the noise of the cheering can be heard outside, and then a pause, broken after a few minutes by the great rustle and peculiar hum which the great mass of visitors make on rising. The first of the three processions is at hand, but no one moves in the choir till the glittering file is seen, headed by heralds and great officers of state, coming rank in rank in stately order, filing off to the right and left as they enter the choir, till they reach the dais, which none but the most illustrious may ascend.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Officers of the household, pursuivants and heralds lead the way as before, halting and making a double line below the dais, while the Princess Mary of Cambridge, her magnificent train borne by Lady Edith Somerset, moves up the choir with the most stately grace. At the dais her attendant pauses, and she turns to gather her train over her arm, and, moving to the centre, makes a profound courtesy to Her Majesty; then passes at once to her place on the North of the altar, in front of and just beneath those treasures of ironwork, the gates of Quintin Matsys.

As she passes in the Duchess of Cambridge follows, with like state and ceremony, and then the Princess Beatrice, the Princess Louise, and Princess Helena ascend in turn, followed by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, the latter in Highland dresses of the royal tartan. All bow and courtesy deeply to the Queen, and the Princess Helena, who wears a train, garters hers on her arm like the rest, and seats herself near the Duchess of Cambridge. The next is the Princess Alice, wearing a noble coronet of brilliants, who pays the same deep reverence to her mother as all the rest; then the Princess Royal, looking as young, as amiable, and as timid as when, with slow steps, she herself was led to the altar at the Chapel Royal, but this time leading by the hand a fine little boy, who, all unawed by the stately pomp around, dragged on his mother's arm, as he looked behind him at the pageant, and with difficulty brought his little feet to surmount the three steps of the *haut pas*.

All have risen as they enter, and the Queen now rises too, and bows to her daughter with a kind and winning smile—the first that has passed across her face since she entered the chapel. Beethoven's noble march has been played as they filed in, but, as may be guessed, its strains, though beautifully rendered, are but little attended to in such a scene as this. The Queen has evidently found an object which more deeply interests her, and instead of seating herself she remains at the closet window, watching her royal children as they pass one after another to their seats beneath, and even when they are seated she leans over the front and remains gazing down steadily at them with an expression of fond pride which is unmistakable, and in which no trace of grief can be discovered now.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Great officers precede him, but they are little heeded; all eyes are turned upon the Prince of Wales, who, in his uniform of General, but wearing over all the insignia and purple mantle of a Knight of the Garter, comes slowly up the choir, partly accompanied, partly followed, by his brother-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, and his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, similarly robed. The Wedding March is played [illegible] they move up with stately ease, and the Queen rises and comes fully forward to the [illegible] and the three unseat and turn in line towards her bowing deeply. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Prince of Prussia retire to the South side of the altar and the bridegroom, after kneeling a few seconds in prayer, rises and stands "the rose and expectancy of this fair state," in the centre of the *haut pas*, alone with his face towards the Queen.

Such an occasion is one in which few men appear to advantage; yet the Prince [illegible] through it. With the easy grace that seems natural to all his actions he stood alone, the watched and observed of all the observers, neither bashful nor confident, but with a manly royal bearing that became his illustrious birth and exalted station. He looked around upon the splendid scene for a moment quietly and easily; and his every movement, his look, his very bearing, seemed in their vivid likeness to his Royal father to impress and amaze all—even those who by their rank and station might be supposed to be most familiar with his features.

THE BRIDE

entered and stood

"In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls,
Queen lily and rose in one,"

the fairest and almost the youngest of all her lovely train that bloomed in fair array behind her. Though not agitated, she appeared nervous, and the soft, delicate bloom of colour which ordinarily imparts a look of joyous happiness to her expressive features had all but disappeared as, with head bent down, but glancing her eyes occasionally from side to side, she moved slowly up towards the altar. She was supported on the right by her Royal father, Prince Christian of Denmark, and on the left by the Duke of Cambridge. From the way her features are now shaded by the veil and her head bent forward it is difficult to see her features more fully, but as she nears the altar she drops her arm, and for the first time appears beneath the folds of her veil a large bouquet of orange flowers, carried in a princely gift from the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

THE MEETING.

Slowly the bride reaches the haut pas, and as she stops to bow to the Queen some of her fair attendants, who are apparently even more nervous than herself, attempt to kneel, finding their mistake, rise quickly and move on as if they had not meant it. Then, and then only, does the Prince turn, as to receive her, but checks himself as he sees them all bowing to the Queen, and for the first and only time he seems at a loss as to what he ought to do. The long keen scrutiny seems to have disturbed his composure at last, though only for a second, and the anthem ceases, and all retire a little apart, while the bride and bridegroom are left standing in the middle of the haut pas,—the latter alone, the former, of course, closely surrounded by her attendant bridesmaids; so closely, indeed, as in that gorgeous mass of scarlet and purple and gold, [illegible] were the only group on which the eye could turn with a feeling like rest from the surrounding glitter.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

And now the faithful exhortation that speaks for all husbands and wives, alike from prince to peasant, has been uttered, the man and the woman have been united by that simple solemn word "plight." The sun had been flinging the [illegible] and varied colours from the painted windows on the south side of the chapel upon the group around the altar through the service. Many noted as a happy omen that just before service began a strong and steady ray of sunlight fell on the Queen. And now the ring has been put on the [illegible] and wife.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 4th, 1863.

ASHES	$5 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$3½ to $3 75 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ ℔.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BANNOCKBURN PRICES CURREN

WHEAT	80 @ 81 00
OATS	37½ @ 40
PEAS	50 @ 60
BUCKWHEAT	30 @ 40
ASHES, ₱ 112 ℔. $5.75	
BUTTER. 8d.	
HIDES, $4 25 @ $4 50.	
HAY, $12 @ $14.	
STRAW, $1 50 @ $2 00 per load.	
POTATOES, 30c @ 40c.	
PORK, $3 @ $3 ₱ bbl.	

April 4th, 1863.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 0d @ 4s 3d. Rye, 2s 0d. Barley, 2s 10d @ Oats, 2s 3d. Peas, 2s 9d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl., 25 Flour, ₱ 100 lbs., 11s 3d @ 12s 6d. Potash ₱ cwt. 27s 6d. ₱ ton, 65s 0d @ 75s 0d. Potatoes, ₱ bushel, 1s 6d @ Beef, ₱ cwt. 25s 0d @ 30s 0d. Pork, ₱ cwt., 30s 0d @ 32s Butter, ₱ ℔ 0s 6d @ 0s 7d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 7½d @ 8d.

MY GODFATHER'S GUINEA.

(Concluded.)

"After I got that guinea," said she, "I don't know how it was, but I began to put a little money by. I suppose it started me like; for a servant doesn't often get so much given her all at once. I told Jim—that is my husband—about it, and the joke the gentleman played on me, pretending he wanted me to marry him and keep a shop. Well, Jim was as cross an anything—he never could bear me to look the side any other man was on; and whenever we disagreed about the least trifle, he would sneer and ask, 'When the fine gentleman was coming to start shopkeeping with me.'"

"Don't you believe her, sir," interposed the said Jim: "She used to sneer, and turn up her nose at me, besides flirting and laughing with all the chaps about, till she nearly drove me crazy."

"Be quiet, now, and let me finish. At last he made me cross—he was so jealous—and I declared, whoever came, I wouldn't marry *him*. When he thought I was in earnest, and I would neither walk out with him nor let him come to see me, he got quite desperate, and one day he 'listed for a soldier, as he had often threatened to do when I vexed him. I only meant to punish him for being so jealous, and never dreamed he would take on like that; and a fine way I was in when I knew. This was two years after I first began to save. I had a tidy bit of money: for I had many a present after that first—'the lucky guinea,' as I used to call it. I had lived four years in one place, and the mistress was very kind to her servants; so, seeing me in trouble and fretting, she asked what was amiss. I told her; and she said, 'Never mind; he must be bought off.' She gave me a good talking to for teasing Jim; but she saw I was sorely grieved, and she spoke to the master. He got to know all particulars for me, and all the family gave me something towards taking my sweetheart out of pawn, as they said. Would you believe it, I had just enough, and that guinea to spare! After that Jim and I get on well enough, and in time we took this place, and got married. Jim said, though the guinea made us quarrel in a way, it had brought us together better friends than ever; so we would keep it, and call our house the Lucky Guinea."

There was a little more joking between the husband and wife, after which I asked if they still kept the guinea.

"Yes," was the answer of my hostess; "and we shall whilst *I* live."

From all I had heard I could draw but one conclusion, viz., that I had transferred my godfather's gift and its accompanying luck to Jim Allen's "missis" fifteen years before. I was bewildered at the whole concern. That I should, after this lapse of time, and when all hopes of its recovery had long gone by, hear tidings of my treasure, was to me little short of a miracle. I sought the privacy of my own room to think about it. It was certainly fortunate I had not told them of any former visit to this part of England, and I knew I could not be recognized; for not my own mother would have been able to trace any likeness between the pale student of twenty-three and the weather-beaten visage I now owned. But what need of concealment? Simply this: I was resolved to regain that guinea or perish in the attempt. I could see mine host and his wife, in their way, attached as much importance to it as ever I had done in mine, and would not part with it on any account. However, I argued thus: when the coin left my possession I never intended to bestow anything but simply a guinea; and having inadvertently transferred my luck along with it, I had a perfect right to reclaim the latter.

It would take too long to tell how my stay in Derbyshire was prolonged from weeks to months; and how I listened for every word which might tend to discover the lifting-place of the treasure. How I sat in the orchard in conversation between the husband and wife which traveled the second. I had previously taken considerable pains to procure a guinea as nearly as possible the same date with the intention of substituting it for its "lucky" brother when a favourable chance for purloining the latter should present itself. But before this occurred I was placed in a tantalizing position. My landlady being in an especial good-humour one day, unlocked the old-fashioned bureau—her domestic bank—threw out what she called "the secret drawer," and unfolding a piece of paper, which, however, proved to be a bank-note for ten pounds, showed me "my godfather's guinea." I knew it was the same from a particular mark I had myself made upon it, and had I only had the other in my pocket should have found little difficulty in effecting the exchange there and then; but of course, as usual in those days, I was doomed to ill-luck—not a rap had I about me.

It was like draining my very life's blood to replace it in the owner's (?) hand; but I did it, enduring the while a true martyrdom. "I always," she said as she refolded it, "wrap it up in one of these notes;" and coiling the dirty tissue round it, my guinea was under lock and key in a trice. There is, however, some comfort, thought I. I now know the exact spot in which it lies, I could find it in the dark; what a comfort they do not keep it in their bedroom! I had carefully noticed the key belonging to their bureau; and that very night I borrowed it in this wise. The landlord not being very well—this was Mrs. Allen's way of conveying an intimation that he had taken a drop too much—went early to bed. Just before retiring, I entered my landlady's peculiar sanctum, and noticing her keys on the table, I asked for something which would I knew oblige her to leave the room, and during her absence detached the one I so much coveted the loan of from the bunch. I took from her hand the article she had been to fetch, bade her "good night," and before my back was turned heard her clatter the rest of the keys into her capacious pocket, where I was well convinced they would rest till morning, unless anything very uncommon occurred to prevent. My landlord was already snoring. I heard him as I ascended the stairs; and in his happy condition there was little fear of rousing him by anything short of a vigorous shaking. My landlady, honest woman, worked hard during the day; and when she sought her couch fell asleep at once, and paid attention to it. I knew this fact well, because my room was divided from theirs by a rather thin partition; and at times the united conjugal snores were more powerful than agreeable.

On this occasion I hailed the addition of her nasal treble to her husband's sonorous bass as the most enchanting union of sounds that had ever saluted my ears. The servants slept in a distant part of the house. I had no fears of them; and living in the hostel as I did, anything short of being found in the act of "prigging the cash" I was prepared for. Softly, noiselessly I stole down stairs. The moon was shining through the window, iron-barred but shutterless, and gave me light enough for my purpose.

I succeeded in opening the bureau. I took out the little dirty-looking parcel, replacing it by the other guinea duly wrapped in a ten-pound note as dingy as the one enclosing *my* guinea. Again I locked the bureau; and finally deposited the key on the floor close to the table where the bunch had lain three hours before, that it might seem to have been accidentally dropped there. I could have shouted and committed all sorts of absurdities in my extravagant delight at recovering my treasure; but I was compelled to restrain myself. I did not unfold the paper—I was too sure of my game to need the confirmation of sight—but hastily pushed it with the guinea into a new case prepared beforehand, and stitched it up.

I slept not, I was too much excited; and when morning came I feigned illness, and lay in bed for fear my intense delight should manifest itself. As to describing what I felt, it would be ridiculous to attempt it. I staid a week after recovering my treasure; I witnessed the finding of the bureau key by my landlady, before she was aware of its loss, and became pretty well convinced that detection was impossible. Then, pretending business, I bade farewell to the Lucky Guinea, its burly landlord, and smiling landlady; and leaving "the Peak" in its autumn beauty, I journeyed to London. Arrived there, I chanced to take up a newspaper, and in it saw a piece of news which deserved the name of a "staggerer." It was to the effect that my former banker, having been fortunate in his second start in life, was in a position to make amende to those who had suffered by his first false one.

Such things had been said I knew; but when I saw the printed request that old creditors would assemble and receive their own, principal and interest, I rubbed my eyes, believing they deceived me. Happening to touch the ribbon attached to my [illegible] I felt it was all right enough, and I went to the meeting and received my cash, which made me really a rich man again. From that time I was very cautious, and began to be esteemed a lucky fellow also. "Indeed," said I to myself, "that *must* be; have I not once more my Godfather's Guinea?"

Two years after my marvellous [illegible] I thought myself that I would open the little shrine that contained my golden idol, and burn the note in which it was wrapped, that no trace of the deception might remain. I should like to pause here *ad libitum*—I hardly know how to relate the rest.

Believers in "luck," sheriskers, crooked sixpences, and all the thousand-and-one articles esteemed efficacious in bringing it, tremble for your faith. *My* pet superstition was shivered to atoms with a precipitancy which causes a cold perspiration to come over me when I think of the shock my nervous system then received. I would defer the end if I could; nay, rather let me hasten it. I opened the case, unfolded the greasy note, and saw in place of my godfather's ancient guinea a bran new bright sovereign. They were just coming into fashion when I left worthy Jim Allen's; and this, doubtless the first of its kind which fell into his wife's hands, had been wrapped in another *of those notes*. I need scarcely add that from that time I abandoned all hope of recovering "my Godfather's Guinea."

VARIETIES.

A young lady, when told to take exercise for her health, replied she would *jump* at an offer, and *run* her own risk.

It is thought that the two vacant Garters will be conferred upon Earl Spencer and the Earl of Caithness.

The wealth of the single State of Ohio is estimated at $1,187,000,000.

Mr. B. L. Guinness, the wealthy brewer, has already expended £80,000 upon the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

The new Haytien Minister to the U. S., Col. Roumain, who is a gentleman of colour, has taken his place among the diplomatists at Washington.

The tobacco crop in Pennsylvania has this year proved quite successful. In Lancaster county the leaf tobacco business has increased very largely within the last few years, and vast sums have been expended in the purchase of the leaf in that county.

An orator out West thus spreads himself in a town meeting on the subject of hydrophobia: "I have horses and cattle, I have sheeps and pigs, I have a wife and children, and (rising higher as the importance of the subject deepened in his estimation) I have money out at interest, all in danger of being bit by these infernal dogs!"

A certain Mrs. Green, of Titchfield, was, in a late action at law, in an English Court, adjudged to pay £105 for doctor's "stuff." She had taken, besides other medicine, 2,677 draughts, which had done her no good, and Baron Bramwell remarked, "he would really recommend the defendant in future to buy her physic in the wood!"

A paper was read at a recent meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, in which it was prophesied that great changes will gradually take place in this hemisphere, that new land will arise out of the sea, and such variations occur in climate that Maine and Canada will become as warm as Southern France, and Labrador itself be fertile.

THE DEAD SUBJECTED TO THE REVENUE LAW.—In Boston, the City Clerk has to give a permit before a body can be buried in a graveyard. The question had arisen whether the permit had to bear a stamp, and Commissioner Boutwell has decided that it must. So that a man cannot be buried in Boston unless his friends first pay a ten cent tax. This is running the revenue law "into the ground."

THE PAST WINTER.—A writer in the Montreal Gazette, alluding to the past winter and the approaching spring, says:—"The writer thinks that not for the last 25 years has such a continuance of cold been noticed; and a circumstance which tends to demonstrate that we have been experiencing but a trifling amount of the cold which has been felt further to the North, is the fact of the southern immigration of the ptarmigan seen in such unusual numbers in the neighborhood of Quebec and Ottawa, and the very remarkable fact that the Canada Jay, a bird not frequently seen in the neighbourhood of this city in any considerable numbers, has been lately seen in thousands, frequently crowding the roofs and tops of houses."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 20. MADOC (HASTINGS CO., C.W.), SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

VIRGINIA.

PREPARING TO ABANDON RICHMOND.—The Administration at Washington is in receipt of reliable information to the effect that preparations are being made to abandon Richmond as the capital of the Confederate Government. The fortifications in and around the city, which have been unoccupied for some time, are being put in order for occupation for that part of Lee's army which has been falling back from the line of the Rappahannock for some time past.

Information received from Fortress Monroe confirms the statement that the Confederate Government is removing all its military supplies from Richmond, and is keeping up only a show of strength in front of the U. S. army at Fredericksburgh. Gen. Dix believes that they are preparing to leave Richmond: but advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels, so far from falling back from the river, have been increasing their forces by the addition of several regiments, and that balloon reconnoissances have established the fact that troops are constantly arriving at Fredericksburgh by rail from Richmond. The impatient public are cautioned not to believe that Gen. Hooker's march to the defences of Richmond will be but a dress parade, as an army of 100,000 men is opposed to him. The troops of Gen. Lee's army are said to enjoy general good health, notwithstanding the coarseness and scarcity of their food.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—The Shenandoah valley, from Front Royal to Berryville, having never yet been fully drained of its agricultural supplies, like other portions, may account for the reported presence in that section of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was said to be lurking about Front Royal with his scouts and pickets, ranging down among the Bull Run mountains. They recently burned the temporary bridge which replaced the stone bridge over Bull Run, destroyed in the first campaign.

KENTUCKY.

Despatches from Cincinnati, dated the 30th ult. stated that the rebel raid into Kentucky has proved a failure. Another despatch, of the same date, from Louisville, the capital of the State, says that Humphrey Marshall, with a heavy infantry force, is near Mount Sterling. The rebels are driving stock from all the places they temporarily occupy towards that place. Many citizens in Mount Sterling are coming towards Lexington.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium writes from Beaufort, South Carolina:—

"Admiral Dupont expects to take thirteen of the iron-clads into Charleston, among the rest the great Ironsides; besides which he will take the wooden fleet that captured Port Royal, nearly fifty vessels in all. A land force of at least twenty-five thousand men will accompany the fleet, well provided with transports and the necessary lighters, flats and surf-boats for landing and making a sudden attack.

"The siege train to be taken is probably the heaviest ever used by any army in the world, although not in number as extensive as the trains in the army of the Potomac. We have 8, 10, 13 and 15-inch mortars; 8 and 10-inch columbiads; 24, 32, 42 and 68-pounder James's rifles; 32, 56, 100 and 200-pounder Parrott rifles; with any quantity of smaller field artillery. These rifled guns, especially the Parrott 100 and 200-pounders are good for a range of five miles. It is not proposed to use them over 3,500 yards, which will be the greatest distance we shall be obliged to throw a shot. This distance is easily within the range of all the pieces previously mentioned, and the rifled pieces are able to hit a space of twenty yards square every time at that distance (nearly two miles). So much for the preparations. Ammunition sufficient for three weeks' continual firing is to be carried for both the fleet and siege train, so that there will be one long continued roar when we get to work."

PORT HUDSON.

Details have been received of the movements of Banks' army and Farragut's navy, first in the direction of Port Hudson, and afterwards back to Baton Rouge. Although only two vessels of Farragut's fleet were able to get past the batteries, and the army made no attempt at an attack by land, the public are told that the result is a most gratifying success. The destruction of the Mississippi by her commander—who was able to send his crew off in boats, and consequently had neither opportunity nor occasion to "give up the ship" to the batteries on shore—will, we are told, "command the admiration of the whole world."

The flagship Hartford, and the Albatross, passed safely by the forts. The Richmond had got up as far as the upper battery, when she received a shot which carried away her safety-valve, compelling her to blow off steam, and thus completely disabling her. The Genesee then towed her down again past the batteries, when she had to run a second time the gauntlet. The Monongahela had also got very near the upper battery, and had every chance of passing, when her crank-pin became heated, compelling her to slow her engine, and not having power to stem the current, she also was compelled to pass the batteries a second time, with her companion, the Kineo.

While this was going on, the Mississippi had reached the sharp point or bend immediately opposite the heaviest battery in front of Port Hudson, and about five hundred yards from the opposite shore, where she grounded. The enemy having lit up a fire behind her on the opposite shore, she at once became a target for them, and having once obtained her exact range, the firing upon her became murderous. Imagine this doomed vessel the centre of the third of a circle of only five hundred yards' radius—this arc, comprising a length of some three and a half miles, bristling with batteries and cannon, and converging their fire upon one vessel from her starboard bow to her starboard quarter. Think of this noble craft staying in that position for nearly an hour, firing off her 286 guns—her portholes knocked two into one—her foretop blown away, rudder disabled, rigging and bulwarks completely gone, and her starboard so careened over as to present a full broadside to the enemy, while it prevented her from using her guns up the sloping deck.—[It seems from this that the 286 guns were fired off for the fun of the thing, as they could not get a chance at the enemy.]—Except in the case of the Cumberland and Congress, the annals of naval warfare present no such instance of human bravery and endurance.

Capt. Smith, who had said beforehand that he would never surrender his ship, was true to his word. He never lowered his flag, but when he found his vessel could not possibly be saved, gave orders for his men to leave. The order had to be repeated three times by the officers of divisions before they would comply, or leave their guns!

The sick and wounded were then taken to the surrounding vessels, and after making preparation for saving themselves, the men saved themselves—some in boats, some by jumping overboard, &c.—[What can that "&c." mean?]

The ship burnt until she became sufficiently lightened to float herself off, and then she went down the stream by herself. Those who watched her from the other side, going on this strange voyage, one mass of fire, say that she moved as prettily as if she were being steered. As she proceeded down the stream she kept firing off her cannon and other arms [!], all in the direction of the forts [!]. She floated onward until she reached a point about five miles above Baton Rouge, and there, at five o'clock A.M. on Sunday, her after magazine, containing twenty tons of powder, ignited, blew her to atoms, and shook the earth for miles around.

Some sixty of the crew are either killed or missing.

It is admitted that the effect of the news in New Orleans was precisely what might have been expected, the rebel sympathizers there already claiming a victory, and the newsboys go screaming through the streets, "Retreat of General Banks."

VICKSBURG.

Rebel reports received in Murfreesboro are to the effect that Grenada, Miss., is in possession of the U.S. forces, and that Gen. Grant's forces are surrounding Vicksburg.

Memphis despatches state positively that the expedition through the Sunflower into the Yazoo has arrived safely at its destination, and that a large force under Gen. Sherman, had landed above Haines' Bluff only a mile and a quarter from the rebel fortifications. Despatches from Vicksburg state the expedition had been repulsed by batteries at the junction of Deer Creek and Sunflower rivers, thirty-five miles above the junction of the latter with the Yazoo.

Another despatch from Vicksburg states that two U. S. gunboats attempted to pass the batteries at that place, at sunrise on the morning of the 25th, and that one of them was sunk with all on board, while the other was badly riddled, and supposed to be in a sinking condition.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

By way of San Francisco, dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th of March have been received. The French army having provisions for three months, had advanced within eight miles of Puebla. The camps were visible from the tower of the Puebla Cathedral. Some skirmishing had taken place. The Mexicans were expecting an attack in a few days, and were making every possible preparation for a desperate resistance.

AGRICULTURAL.

A WORN OUT WHEAT FARM.—A writer in the Genesee Farmer asks: "What is the best course to renew a naturally good wheat soil, which has been cropped almost to death?" The editor replies: "Sow less wheat and other grain crops, and more peas, beans, clover and root crops. Keep as much stock on the farm as possible; feed it well, and save and apply the manure. Cultivate as thoroughly as possible. Apply gypsum to the clover and peas, one or two bushels per acre." By root crops, he means turnips, to be used for feeding stock.

BEST TEAMS FOR FARMING PURPOSES.—At the last meeting of the Greenfield (Mass.) Club, the question was—What kind of team is the most economical for the farmer to use? The opinion of those present generally seemed to be that if a farmer kept but one team, that an ox team was decidedly the most economical, for the following reasons: 1st. It would not cost near as much at the outset to purchase cattle as horses, nor so much to get yokes and carts as harnesses and wagons. 2nd. Young, thrifty cattle would increase in value from $25 to $50 annually, while horses would remain about the same in value. 3rd. Horses are more liable to meet with accidents, and many injuries that would render the horse worthless, would prove but a slight damage to the ox or loss to the owner. 4th. There are many kinds of work in many places that can be performed to better advantage with cattle than horses. But all were not in favor of cattle. Several gentlemen present preferred a horse team, because they could do more work in a given time, with about the same expense of feed. They also stated that one horse must be kept on every farm, and that it was cheaper to furnish one extra horse, and make a team of the two, than to keep one horse and a yoke of cattle.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT BRIGHTON.—The trial of Mrs. Margaret Jane Taylor and her paramour, James Sutlin, on a charge of burning the invalid husband of the former, last January, near Brighton, resulted in their acquittal, by direction of the Judge, at the Coburg assizes, on the 28th of March, the evidence not being sufficient to convict them.

TO BE EXECUTED.—James Ward was found guilty, at the Brockville assizes, of robbing Daniel McCulla, and stabbing and cutting him in the neck, with intent to kill, near Burritt's Rapids, last October; and was sentenced to be hung on Wednesday, the 3rd of June next.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The confidence felt at the North, to which allusion was made last week, appears to have been only spasmodic. Public opinion and the price of gold have alike fluctuated violently since, and those who were expecting a buoyant market then, are now in a state of panic, which they are rapidly communicating to others. Notwithstanding rumours (unconfirmed) of the capture of Charleston, and confident predictions of the celebration of the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter by U. S. soldiers and sailors "in the captured city of Charleston," a fresh manifestation of a readiness to carp at Great Britain and everything British, is indicative of renewed doubt as the speedy and final collapse of the "insurrection." At the time of Lord Lyons' return from England to his post at Washington, certain of the leaders of the Democratic party in New York city called upon him, to give him their views on the subject of foreign mediation. There is little doubt they were anxious for it. But Lord Lyons gave no opinion. He only listened with attention to what was said to him. When the despatches containing the facts became known, Lord Lyons was—in the then elation of Northern spirit—actually complimented for "having borne himself very well, considering the nature of the Democratic advances." Now he is experiencing the usual fate of a British Minister at Washington, in being as well abused as almost all his predecessors have been. He is denounced for "intriguing" with the political opponents of the Government, to bring about the termination of the war, at the cost even of disunion. To irritate still further the public mind, the N. Y. Times gives a special despatch from Washington, announcing that the mail by the British steamer is expected there with considerable anxiety, it being needless to disguise the fact that by the most prudent and intelligent statesmen, connected more or less with the Government, our relations with that of Great Britain are said to be more precarious than they have been at any time since the Trent affair." All of which simply means that the backbone of the rebellion is not yet broken, and that however nearly the South may now be starved into submission, every day, by bringing them nearer to their early harvest, diminishes that chance of ending the war. The less the likelihood of bringing the South to terms, the greater the readiness to blackguard Great Britain. This Anglophobia outburst may pass by as harmlessly as many others have done; but it may be intended to drive the President into granting letters-of-marque, which he was at first said to have refused to do, but he hesitates still what step to take in the matter: and if he yields, the relations between the mother country and the United States may certainly soon be more precarious than they have been since the outbreak of the civil war.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.—For the first time in the history of Madoc, the receipts and expenditure of the Township are this day published in a newspaper printed within its limits, thus affording to every taxpayer the means of ascertaining, without trouble, "how the money goes." It will be seen that the largest portion is required for county purposes; and that next to schools, the heaviest item is for roads and bridges. Considering the great amount of statute labour expended on the roads in addition, we think they might be in much better condition, and that provision might be made for pedestrians, in the way of footpaths raised above the level of the mud, in other parts of the township than the village alone. The cost of the care of the indigent and blind is not very great; but with the losses of stock this winter, arising from the want of feed, we fear that next season there may be much poverty, though it is to be hoped no actual pauperism. On the whole, the taxpayers have reason to be satisfied that the funds are economically managed, the expenditure being kept within the receipts.

HOPS.—It would be desirable that the cultivation of hops as an article for sale should be entered into on a more extensive scale in this neighbourhood. Hops of a very fine quality can be grown here, without a doubt, as is well known by those who raise a supply for domestic use; and some of the finest we have seen were grown on very light sand. Considerable quantities are exported from New York; and last year we saw great piles of poles from this Province awaiting transportation by railway from Cape Vincent to the hop grounds in the northern part of the State. Although, by the latest report from New York we see the market is said to be dull, the exports for the week ending April 1st were 1,069 bales; and the price to brewers is quoted at 18 to 26 cents, for small lots though that price could not be obtained for large quantities. Allowing for the increase of price owing to the depreciation of paper money there, it seems as if the article would be worth attention here; and that if a sufficient supply were raised, hops might be profitably exported from Montreal; to the pecuniary advantage of the farmers of the North Riding.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—We have been informed that Major Findlay has been notified by Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade-Major, that Government have appointed Sergeant Baxter, of the Coldstream Guards, Drill Instructor for Madoc and vicinity, and that he will be in Madoc on the 15th inst. It would be well for the men composing Major Findlay's Company, No. 1, and those composing Capt. Rawe's, No. 2, to be in readiness for drill on the days and times to be hereafter arranged by Sergeant Baxter.

We understand that Capt. Rawe's Company, above mentioned, has been favourably reported on by Brigade-Major Shaw, accepted by the Government, and will be gazetted in a few days. The Company is a fine body of men, and will do credit to Madoc. We believe that, since its embodiment, Capt. Rawe has had a squad under drill several nights in the week in the village.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.—The following resolution was passed by the L. O. L., No. 321, on the 7th April instant:—

"That this Lodge, in common with the other Lodges in the Province, protest against and disapprove of, any alteration in the present Common School system; that past experience has shown that the Common School Law has worked well and been productive of much good; that the Separate School Bill now before Parliament is unwarranted and uncalled for; and if passed into a law will damage the machinery of our Common Schools and gender dissatisfaction and animosity among all classes throughout the Province.

"And further, that this Lodge regrets the support already given by a large number of Upper Canadian Members to said Separate School Bill, thereby forfeiting the confidence of their constituents."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of MADOC will be held in the Town-Hall on TUESDAY, the 21st day of APRIL instant, at 10 o'Clock, A.M. Parties appealing against their assessments for the current year are requested to attend. By Order. W. FINDLAY, T. Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Municipal Council of the Township of Madoc at their first meeting to be held after the 4th day of May next, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance of road at the west end of Lot No. 11 in the 5th Concession, Madoc: And also the allowance of road at the west end of Lot No. 1 in the 5th Concession, Madoc—in lieu of the roads now traveled.

Madoc, April 1st, 1863. URIAH SEYMOUR.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

DEANS & GRAY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Madoc.

JAMES DEANS. ROBERT T. GRAY

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT.

MADOC.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Mail Stage to Beaver Creek.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863, the MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS for BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY.

FARE, ONE DOLLAR EACH WAY.

LYMAN MOON.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received direct from England and France, per Steamer Norwegian, a general assortment of

Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds,

consisting of varieties of the following kinds:—

CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, KOHL RABI,
CARROTS, ONIONS, PARSNIPS,
TURNIPS, RADISHES, BEETS,
MANGEL WURTZEL.

And a great variety of Flower Seeds adapted to the climate, which have been purchased from one of the most respectable Houses in England, and are warranted true to their kind.

ALSO,

Large Red Dutch Clover, Imported direct from Holland.

E. CHANDLER,

Chemist & Druggist.

Belleville, 8th April, 1863.

SOLD BY WOOD & BREAKELL.

EXTRA DEODORIZED ROCK OIL,

50 Cents Per Gallon,

At WILSON'S Drug Store, Madoc.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, MADOC,

By A. Snider,

Corner of Madawaska and Donald Streets.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

NEW STORE AT MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.—A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,

MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 11th, 1863.

ASHES	$5 50 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$8½ to $9 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ lb.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BANNOCKBURN PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT	$0 90 @ $1 00
OATS	37½ @ 40
PEAS	50 @ 60
BUCKWHEAT	30 @ 45
ASHES, ₱ 112 lb. $5.75	
BUTTER, 8d.	
HIDES, $4 25 @ $4 50.	
HAY, $12 @ $14.	
STRAW, $1 50 @ $2 00 per load.	
POTATOES, 30c @ 40c.	
PORK, $8 @ $9 ₱ bbl.	

April 11th, 1863.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 0d @ 4s 3d. Rye, 3s 6d. Barley, 3s 10d @ 4s 5d. Oats, 2s 3d. Peas, 2s 9d. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs., 11s 3d @ 12s 6d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl., 25s 0d ₱ ton, 90s 0d @ 100s 0d. Potash, ₱ cwt., 26s 3d. Hay, Beef, ₱ cwt., 20s 0d @ 22s 6d. Pork, ₱ cwt., 20s 0d @ 22s 6d. Butter, ₱ lb. 9½d @ 1s 0d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 6d @ 7½d.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC *in Account with* EDWARD MOUNCEY, *Treasurer, for the Year ending on the 31st day of December, 1862.*

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE ON HAND, Jan. 1, 1862		$319 07
Taxes from Robert Cooper, Collector	$2098 55	
" Donald Nicholson, do	498 90	
Wild Land Taxes	386 40	
" Sale of Land for	1180 75	
Clergy Reserve	588 64	
Improvement Fund	85 26	
Government Grant for Schools	412 00	
		5230 60
LICENCES:—		
William Hudgins	25 00	
Andrew Snider	25 00	
Lyman Moon	25 00	
George Brintnell	9 60	
John Weir	10 00	
James Johnston	2 00	
Robert T. Gray	20 00	
Andrew Wright	20 00	
James Spiers	20 00	
Robert P. Young	10 00	
Joseph Depone	5 00	
From A. F. Wood, Justice's Fines	9 00	
J. R. Ketcheson do	1 00	
James O Hara do	6 00	
W. H. Tumelty do	3 00	
John Dale, License Inspector	8 25	
Showmen for use of Town-Hall	1 00	
		199 25
		$5748 92

EXPENDITURE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES		$757 71
TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS		194 80
INDIGENT AND BLIND:—		
John Weir, for support of Zeron	$80 00	
McBeath	50 00	
Mrs. Daw	84 00	
Thos McGowen, for Mrs. Ferguson	27 00	
Donald Cameron	50 00	
John Weir, Welch's funeral	9 47	
Dr. Elmer, attending Blithman	10 00	
Wood & Co. lumber for Blithman	27 55	
" " Ferguson's funeral	17 42	
		315 24
COURT OF REVISION		48 00
JURY LIST		12 00
SCHOOLS:—		
County Tax	496 00	
Government Grant	412 00	
		908 00
COUNTY TREASURER:—		
1861	1883 00	
1862	876 44	
		2759 44
COUNCILLORS		73 50
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
W. Findlay, Returning Officer T. Election	8 00	
G. D. Rawe, Poll Clerk, do	4 00	
M. Emmerson, cleaning T. Hall	1 50	
J. Bateman, refreshment for Volunteers	27 50	
W. Rosborough, wood for T. Hall	6 00	
J. Bateman, Constable	2 00	
Thomas Allen, Notices of Assessment	5 00	
Andrew Gunsolus, do do	5 00	
Lawrence Conley, Constable	2 00	
Charles Gream, Auditor	6 00	
Do, acting as Clerk in 1861	3 00	
J. H. Dunn, Auditor	6 00	
M. Bowell, Printing	57 24	
John Read, Taxes refunded	14 08	
John Nixon, do	2 82	
Richard Squires, firewood	1 00	
K. McLeod, to assist him in going home	10 00	
Stephen Read, Tavern Inspector	7 00	
John Dale, Prosecuting Wright and Hudgins	2 00	
E. Miles, advertising Fair	1 75	
A. Gunsolus, taking Quillan to Belleville	4 00	
W. Hudgins, conveying do do	3 75	
J. Bateman, giving Notices of Court of Revision	5 00	
William Kelly, Licence Refunded	10 00	
J. Tassie, Notifying Twn'p Officers	3 00	
Mrs. Campbell, cleaning T. Hall	1 00	
D. Nicholson, Notifying T. Officers	3 00	
H. Dingman, Taxes refunded	8 55	
J. Bateman, for Lock-Up	10 00	
D. Nicholson, making List of Jurors for Division Court	2 00	
L. Aspin, for firewood	2 25	
E. D. O Flynn, Stationery	7 06	
C. G. Wilson, Ink	1 62	
J. Dale, Tin Case for Collector	0 50	
F. Bowen, Taxes refunded	1 01	
Walter Findlay, Voters' List	10 00	
		249 87
SALARIES:—		
Walter Findlay, Clerk	82 27	
E. Mouncey, Librarian, 1860	30 00	
Do do 1861	30 00	
Do Treasurer	89 45	
John Dale, Tavern Inspector	20 00	
D. Nicholson, Assessor	30 00	
J. Tassie, do	30 00	
R. Cooper, Collector	60 00	
		371 72
		5686 87
Balance in Treasurer's hands		59 06
		5748 92

We, the undersigned, have examined the within Accounts, comparing the various Charges with the Vouchers produced, and find the same correct. The Balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 31st day of December, 1862, we find amounts to Fifty-nine Dollars and Five Cents, exclusive of three Notes—one against William Lynagh, one against John Long and Peter Vankleeck, and the other against Andrew Gunsolus and Thomas Allen—mentioned in the Auditors' Report last year, since which time nothing has been paid on them.

MADOC, Feb. 5th, 1863.

J. H. DUNN
CHARLES GREAM } *Auditors.*

ROUND THE CORNER.

Round the corner waiting—
What will people say?
If you wish to see me,
There's a proper way.
Wicked tongues are ever
Ready to remark;
Eyes are at the casement—
If a dog but bark—
Round the corner waiting—
What will people say?
If you wish to see me,
There's a proper way.
When the Church hath bound us,
Linked two hearts in one,
I shall care but little
How their tongues run on:
But, until the bridal,
Never let them find
Aught to cause me blushes—
Hurt my peace of mind!
Round the corner waiting—
What will people say?
Manly hearts should wait—
Take a manly way.
Fitly it is for the wicked,
Things you'd not or suppose,
If but something secret
In a neighbour shows;
Boldly take the pathway,
And their lips are stay'd;
All are quick to censure,
If you seem afraid!
Round the corner waiting—
What will people say?
If you wish to see me,
There's a proper way.

JONES AND JOHNSON.

William Johnson and Edwin Jones were both of them farmers, and they were also near neighbours. Their farms were beautifully situated; the soil naturally productive. So far there was not a particle of difference between the two places. Yet they wore a different aspect. Johnson's buildings looked nice and tidy. His door yard was clean, his house neatly painted, his windows whole. His barns were snug and comfortable, his orchard looked thrifty, and the trees were carefully dressed. Now, Mr. Jones had no more of a family to support than his neighbour, yet the aspect of his house and farm was very different. Old rubbish was kicking around in his yard, that should have been in less unsightly places; his house looked weather beaten and neglected; rags were seen in spots where panes of glass are expected to be found; there were large cracks in his barn, through which the winds of heaven had free course. His apple trees were disfigured by old bark and dead limbs; in short, everything seemed to wear a look of dilapidation and neglect. Edwin Jones was a hard-working man, yet everything was at loose ends with him, and he often found himself wondering how it was that his neighbour Johnson kept along so smoothly and quiet, yet had everything in such perfect order.

One rainy day in the fall, after harvesting was over, Johnson was at work in his tool chamber, when his neighbour Jones entered.

"Johnson," said the latter, after he had watched the movements of his neighbour's plane for a few moments, "how much did that sled of yours cost? I have got to get one this winter."

"Oh, that cost me nothing: I made that myself. I got out the timber last winter, so that matter is disposed of; and I feel proud of it, too. It's my first attempt."

"Well, neighbour Johnson, I don't see how in the world you get along so. Your farm don't produce any more than mine does, and I don't believe you work as hard as I do. Your wife don't make any better butter than mine; your sheep don't grow any better wool. You raise more fruit, to be sure."

"I have not so many trees as you."

"No, but the fruit is of a better quality, and finds a ready market."

"Yes, because I have taken pains to obtain the best grafts. My trees were the same as yours when we started. My cows give more milk than yours do in winter, for they have a warmer barn. I raise more pork than you do, because my pens are so tight and comfortable."

"And I suppose you are laying up money?" muttered Jones, with a crest fallen look.

"Certainly; I am—about two hundred a year."

"So much!" exclaimed Jones, with a look of surprise; "why, I can't lay up a single cent; in fact, I'm running behind!"

"Let me tell you the secret," said Johnson, in the kindest and most neighbourly way. "Last summer I saw you buy two new rakes and two pitchforks; now, how much did they all cost you?"

"Let's see—two dollars and a half."

"Well, now, my fork-handles got broke last winter, so did some of my rakes. I brought them right up here, and when I had leisure I just fixed them up. There was so much saved. Now you have nothing at all to do to-day."

"No, indeed! it rains too hard."

"But I am to work making my apple-barrel; how are you getting yours?"

"Grandison makes them for me; and I am to give him a barrel of apples."

"Which is as good as two dollars. Now if you have as good a sled as mine made it will cost you at the least twelve dollars. You see how these little things count up."

"And all this comes of your having tools to work with, I retained Jones, as the truth began to dawn upon him.

"Yes, neighbour."

"Well, if I had tools I might save a good many sums in the course of the year, but I never have the money to spare for them." "Why, these ere tools of yours must have cost mor'n fifty dollars."

"Just about that."

"Then I'm mighty afraid I shall have to scrape along with borrowed tools. I shall never have that sum to spare."

"You don't understand. Let me explain the secret. I should never have gone with a fifty dollar bill and bought these things. I have procured one at a time, with my grog and tobacco money."

"Grog and tobacco money!" repeated Jones, with a look of blank surprise.

"Yes," said Johnson, with a smile. "Now, I am going to give you a lecture.

"I am going to give you the benefit of my experience. The first year I began on a farm I used spirits by me, and now and then took a drink to keep up my strength, I said to myself. In the long, warm days, in haying and harvesting, the bottle used to be patronized liberally. But I finally began to see that it was growing hard for me to resist; and so after deliberating upon the subject I came to the conclusion that rum and tobacco did me no good and might do me much evil, and I would leave them off, and I did. So I commenced laying up the money they cost me. I saw how much might be saved if I could only do the work myself I had been obliged to pay for, and so I began buying such tools as I thought would come handy. At the end of the first year I found I had quite a collection, and it had all come from money I might otherwise have drank and smoked up, and felt healthier and happier than the year before. I knew I had laid the foundation for future good. Time passed on; my grog and tobacco money kept coming in. It was now a hammer, then a saw, then a new auger, and another plane, a bit-stock, &c., till now I have an excellent stock of tools; and they are not only a source of great profit, but solid comfort in the bargain. I believe, friend Jones, in giving up my grog and tobacco, I have been a great gainer. Now, do you not think you would do as well without it?"

"Johnson," said Jones at length, after a protracted silence. "I wish you had told me of this long ago."

"I was afraid it might offend you; it is a delicate matter at best."

"I know it, but Edwin Jones is not the man to be offended with a neighbour for friendly advice."

"Well," said Johnson, with a look of extreme gratification, "it's never too late to mend, and if you get in a pinch where fifty or a hundred dollars will be of use to you, come to me."

Mr. Jones thanked his friend with a suspicious moisture shining in his eye, and shortly after took his leave. The very next day he went into town, and instead of filling his brown jug and empty box, he brought home a new auger, and a proud and happy man was he at work with his own tools. Time passed away, and he soon found himself the owner of quite a little lot of implements. This operated in many ways for good. Now that he had the ability to fix up his buildings without borrowing tools, he began to take a certain pride in doing it. He reset his windows, roofed his bee house, built new pig-pens, tightened his barn, and in rainy weather was never without pleasant and profitable employment. His cows do not break through the barn door now, and they give as much milk, his bees make as much honey, his trees yield as good apples as his neighbour Johnson's do, and all this is because he stopped his grog and tobacco expenditure, bought his tools, and left off depending upon his neighbours, and so he is now a happy, thriving and contented farmer.

PERILS OF PRECOCITY.—Baillet mentions one hundred and sixty-three children endowed with extraordinary talents, among whom few arrived at an advanced age. The two sons of Quintilian, so vaunted by their father, did not reach their tenth year. Hermogenes—who, at the age of fifteen, taught rhetoric to Marcus Aurelian, who triumphed over the most celebrated rhetoricians of Greece—did not die, but at twenty-four lost his faculties, and forgot all he had previously acquired. Pica di Mirandola died at 32; Johannes Secundus, at twenty-five, having at the age of fifteen composed admirably Greek and Latin verses, and become profoundly versed in jurisprudence and letters. Pascal, whose genius developed itself at ten years old, did not attain the third of a century. In 1791 a child was born at Lubeck, named Henri Heinneken, whose precocity was miraculous. At ten months of age he spoke distinctly, at twelve learnt the Pentateuch by rote, and at fourteen months was perfectly acquainted with the Old and New Testaments, as well as familiar with the ancient history, &c., the more erudite authors of antiquity. Sausoe and Danville only could compete with him in geographical knowledge. In the ancient and modern languages he was proficient. This wonderful child was unfortunately carried off in his fourth year.

VARIETIES.

A statue of Wellington, by Marochetti, is to be erected at Stratfieldsaye.

Six women were crushed to death in the streets of London while viewing the illuminations in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The practice of Homœopathy was commenced in the U. S. in 1825—in England, in 1827, by Dr. Quin. There are now one thousand qualified practitioners on this system in Europe, and about three thousand in America. There are eight Homœopathic hospitals in Russia, four in Austria, and others in different parts of the continent; and in Great Britain there are two hospitals and fifty-six dispensaries.

London extends at present over more than 120 square miles, contains 2600 miles of streets flanked by 360,000 houses, a population of 3,000,000, and an assessed annual rental of £13,000,000.

A treaty of "perpetual peace" and "reciprocal freedom of commerce," has been concluded between the Governments of the United States and Liberia.

"When I lost my wife," says a French writer, "every family in the town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

Parson Brownlow, who used to be an authority with northern radicals, writes as follows, from Nashville: "One half of all the slaves in the seceded States will fight for their owners, and fight to perpetuate their own bondage."

A Massachusetts machinist has invented a steam-carriage for travel on common roads. It weighs 650 pounds, and, on a smooth road, with 60 pounds of steam, runs at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

A man died recently in Liverpool, aged 101 years. The family of which he was a member was remarkable for longevity, his maternal grandmother having lived to the age of 103, his mother to 100, and his sister to 92 years. His brother is nearly 90 years old.

During last year 115,721 tons of iron ore, and 8,590 tons of pig iron, were shipped to market from the Lake Superior mines. Rough copper, to the value of $4,000,000, was sent from the same region.

The Windsor Standard says that the Queen has, in the most liberal manner, kept up all the salaries of the noblemen and gentlemen who held appointments under his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Serfdom expired throughout the Russian Empire on the third of March. A *Te Deum* was sung in all the churches in celebration of the event. Complete tranquility prevailed, though alarming rumours were current.

It is asserted that irritation among the operatives in Lancashire is becoming very strong. They complain of the behaviour of the relief committees, the administration of the poor law, the enormous reduction in wages, and that the workman is sinking more and more deeply into the power of his employer by running into debt for rent.

A curious artifice was adopted by the anti-carnivalists at Rome to render the masked balls at the theatres unpopular. They got up into the upper boxes and showered down thence a quantity of sneezing powders, which set the whole company of dominoes and costumes into violent fits of nasal convulsion, and obliged them to leave the theatre.

Mr. Adderley has introduced a bill into Parliament, making flogging the penalty for robbery with violence. Two similars Acts have been passed—one for punishing assaults on the Queen, the other to restrain the malicious destruction of works of art. Both have been completely successful, no case having arisen under either.

Admiral Wilkes, of mail-steamer Trent notoriety, has again "distinguished" himself. He refused to dine with the Governor of Barbados, because the latter had entertained Capt. Maffitt, of the Confederate steamship Florida. From Barbados the gallant Admiral proceeded to St. Thomas. There he found two blockade runners, which he threatened to seize, if they went to sea. Thereupon the British war-steamer Phaeton, which happened to be at St. Thomas, convoyed them out of the harbour, and Wilkes "let 'em slide."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 21. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.—It is believed, a despatch from Washington asserts, that no difficulty exists with the Administration on the subject of letters-of-marque and reprisal. The importance of the question is well understood. When occasion demands, there is no doubt that the President will exercise the power in the premises authorized by the act of Congress.

A DRAFT EXPECTED.—It is asserted, in quarters entitled to credit, that a draft will soon be made to fill up all regiments now in the field decimated by the casualties of war, to their proper standard. It is not yet known how many it will require, but probably near 200,000. The drafted men will be sent at once to the regiments, where they will be taught military tactics upon the field, and not in camps of instruction as has been proposed.

THE BONDED DEBT.—An accurate and official statement of the bonded debt of the United States has been published, from which it appears that the aggregate amount is $929,185,147, which is less than the public was led to apprehend it would be by the statements made in the course of the Congressional debates on the finances. The aggregate annual interest is 3.33 per cent.

THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.—Gen. Dix has published a denial of the statement that he had expressed an opinion that the enemy is about to evacuate Richmond. He had no information to warrant such a conclusion.

The steamer Aries, convoyed out of St. Thomas by the British war-steamer Phaeton, was finally captured by the U. S. blockading vessel Stettin, while attempting to run into Bull's Bay, S. C. She is a fine vessel, of medium tonnage, and recently escaped from Charleston with a cargo.

Two Englishmen, of the crew of the Alabama, when she overhauled the ship Glendower, demanded their discharge, their articles having expired, and the same was granted. The crew of the Alabama are all in good spirits, and each seaman's prize-money amounts to $2,800. Captain Semmes reported having captured thirty-eight American vessels.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

News from the Southwest points to the possibility of the abandonment of the Mississippi by the rebels. Telegrams are said to have been received from Gen. Hurlbut at Memphis, Gen. Asboth at Columbus, and Gen. Dodge at Corinth, reporting that there is a heavy force of rebel cavalry on the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Florence, and that the rebels are constructing bridges and floats for crossing the Tennessee in that neighbourhood—indicating either a movement of Bragg in that direction, or a movement of the Vicksburg army to join Bragg. Meantime, Gen. Grant appears to have given up the idea of capturing Vicksburg by engineering strategy, and to have commenced preparations for its reduction in the regular way. He has placed a battery of eighty-four-pounder Parrotts in a position to reach the city easily, and had already, at last accounts, succeeded in silencing one of the rebel batteries—probably the one commanding the lower end of the canal. The work on the cut-off opposite the city is said to have been abandoned, the rebel batteries commanding two-thirds of its length, and rendering labour upon it impracticable. The Cincinnati Commercial has a story from Memphis that the Indianola, instead of being sunk, is now at Alexandria, on the Red River, where she has been repaired sufficiently to make her serviceable. Admiral Farragut has positively stated, however, that he saw her above Grand Gulf. The return of the Steele's Bayou expedition to Young's Point is announced. It is likely that the Yazoo Pass expedition has also returned. The rebel gunboat Vicksburg is reported to have been captured by Admiral Farragut, she having broken from her moorings in a storm and floated down the river.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official information has been received in Washington to the effect that the rebels have recently marched a large force to Washington, North Carolina, and that Gen. Foster was supposed to be engaged with them about the 31st ult.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Poland, which broke out at the commencement of the year, in resistance to the enforcement of a most rigorous conscription, and has been steadily progressing since, generally to the advantage of the revolutionists, has virtually come to an end, in the opinion of the London Times, with the defeat of Langiewicz, who lately assumed the Dictatorship of the National forces. The same mail which brought the news of his defeat and flight, announced that he had just previously defeated the Russians and captured considerable quantities of war material. Of the fact of his defeat, however, there appears to be little doubt, but he was fortunate enough to make his escape into Austrian territory. The Cabinet of Vienna, it is understood, have resolved to place Langiewicz on parole, and to assign some Austrian town as his place of residence. The large body of regulars who have crossed the frontier from Poland are placed under surveillance, and are supplied with the necessary rations by the Austrian Government.

Much sympathy has been expressed both in England and France, by all classes, on behalf of the Poles, and though neither of the Governments have shown as great a desire to rush into another war with Russia as some enthusiasts desired, their representations on the subject would seem to have had a good effect on the Czar. He refused to make any concessions to the demands of armed insurgents, but it is now rumoured that besides an amnesty, the Czar has telegraphed that he will give Poland her autonomy and a liberal constitution.

It is difficult, however, even to guess at the real facts; for while the insurrection is said to be increasing in Podolia, and the Government treasury at Krzewmenic has been seized by the National forces, the latest despatches from Poland speak of continued Russian successes, and Langiewicz is reported to have been conveyed to the fortress of Cracow.

The London Star recently published the following sketch of the career of the Ex-Dictator:—

Maryan Langiewicz is a young man, not yet 34 years of age. He has not the conventional or romantic proportions of a warrior, being of no greater stature than Julius Cæsar or the first Napoleon. He belongs to the Grand Duchy of Posen, where his father was a physician, and his brother now practises the same profession. Young Langiewicz from a very early age determined to serve his country, and in order to serve her, to learn the use of arms. Besides studying in Breslau and in Prague, where he occupied himself chiefly in the mastery of the Sclavonic tongues, he entered a military school in Prussia, served for some time in the army, and obtained a good position as an officer in the artillery. But it need hardly be said that to remain in the employment of Frederic William, of Prussia, formed no part of Langiewicz's ambition. When Napoleon III. raised the hopes of all the fallen nationalities by declaring war against Austria, Langiewicz made his way into Italy. He arrived, however, only in time to find the sudden and bewildering peace of Villafranca concluded; but he was one of those who saw clearly that the inopportune and extraordinary step could not possibly close the revolutionary crisis which the campaign in Lombardy had opened.

Langiewicz then attached himself to the fortunes of the great popular hero of the day, the foremost partisan soldier of the age, Joseph Garibaldi. He took part in the secret preparations for the daring attempt upon Sicily, which was crowned with such splendid success. When Garibaldi crossed to the mainland Langiewicz followed his progress, and bore his part in the crowning victory achieved upon the banks of the Volturno. Garibaldi held a high opinion of the young Pole's military capacity, and when the Italian civil war was at an end, Langiewicz formed a connection (through the Ex-Dictator) with the Polish exile Mieroslawski. The latter was then directing in Paris a military school for the instruction of Polish emigrants, and he invited the co-operation of Langiewicz. The offer was eagerly accepted, and Langiewicz devoted himself for some time in directing in artillery studies the pupils in Mieroslawski's school. Subsequently this school was transferred to Genoa, or at least another, for the same purpose and on the same plan, was founded there. This school, which had the permission of the Italian Government for its operations, was assisted by Langiewicz, who took up his residence in Genoa. Most of our readers may remember that when Russia was about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy she called upon the Italian Government to suppress this school. It was suppressed accordingly, to the great indignation of many Italians, who bitterly accused the Government of having yielded subservientiy to a foreign demand.

But before this event had come to pass, Langiewicz had left Italy and returned to Poland. He was, of course, thoroughly *au courant* of all the secret movements of the National party in Russian Poland, and was one of those who, after the massacres of February, 1861, considered insurrection as inevitable. The outbreak, which has now reached such great dimensions, was not a premeditated and general rebellion. It was an irresistible outburst against the conscription. Many sincere patriots thought it prematureand inopportune, and were, therefore, at first inclined to discourage it or allow it to die out. Langiewicz judged otherwise. Although almost unknown in the country, he offered himself to lead some of the first insurrectionary bands which formed in the forests of Southern Poland. The rest the world knows.

AGRICULTURAL.

FLAX CULTURE.—A correspondent of the Cultivator some years ago, gave the following statements as to flax culture in Ohio:—

"Flax requires a rich soil—one that is calculated to produce an abundant yield of straw—and the subsoil, within from eight to twelve inches of the surface, should be clay. This, however, is not absolutely necessary; but a strong fibre, and an abundant yield of seed, are not so likely to be obtained from a sandy soil, or where it is principally composed of vegetable remains to the depth of from one to two feet, as where the clay comes within from six to ten inches of the surface. The soil for flax should be ploughed in the autumn to the depth of from eight to ten inches, and in the spring it should be again ploughed, harrowed, and rolled before the seed is sown. Instead of sowing from three to four bushels per acre, not more than two should be sown. The period for sowing the seed should invariably be governed by the following simple rule, that has, in all countries where flax has been extensively grown, been found to give a large return, even in adverse years: As soon as the indigenous forest trees begin to put out their leaves, the sowing of flax should be commenced, and the entire operation should be completed by the time that the leaves are fully out. The seed should be covered very lightly, and as soon as the plants are above ground, a top-dressing of one bushel of salt, one bushel of plaster of Paris or gypsum, and two of common house ashes, to be sown broadcast, will secure a vigorous growth, although the season may be very adverse for the flax crop. By the first of July the crop will be ready to be pulled, and this operation will require a large force of hands, if the crop be large, to secure its being done at the proper season. As soon as the straw gets yellow, the business of pulling the crop should be commenced. By early pulling the seed will have a bright appearance, and the straw will have a uniform colour and texture, and be worth at least 25 per cent. more for manufacturing purposes, than if pulled when ripe."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY, an American concern, is again in trouble, the Government of Nicaragua having seized all the steamers, warehouses, provisions and other property belonging to the Company, on the ground that they had violated their contract, and thus forfeited it. It was understood that the default was in the non-payment of five or six thousand dollars due to the Government. An agent of the Company had arrived in Aspinwall to ask assistance in the matter from U. S. ships of war. This route to California is thus closed for the present.

MR. JOHN GULLY.—The death of Mr. Gully, at Cockin Hall, near Durham, is announced. His life as butcher-boy, prize-fighter, racing-man, and M. P. for Pontefract, has been often described. He began his career in the dregs of society; in the end he was greatly esteemed, owing as much to his straightforward character as to his success. A sporting paper says of him: "Barring Mr. I'Anson, he was the only man who ever won the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger, and while the English turf is in existence he will always be regarded as one of the most extraordinary men that it produced."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

WILL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE BE NEEDED IN THE NORTH RIDING?

There is, unfortunately, no doubt that following the deficiency of the last harvest, and the protraction of the winter till within the last few days, a large proportion of the population of the North Riding find themselves at the present moment poorer than ever before. While the more prudent sold off all the cattle they knew they could not keep, before the snow fell, others tried to winter their stock on insufficient means; and while some have lost many of their animals, almost all have only been able just to keep the life in the poor brutes. Even where seed grain has been fed out, the cattle have been so weak that they have had to be lifted up, daily, being in too poor condition to be able to raise themselves to their feet. And now that the snow has either gone, or is fast disappearing, not only are many of the teams so weak as scarcely to be fit to work at all, but farmers who have endeavoured to keep theirs in proper order, and who have hitherto had seed wheat enough and to spare, find their stock on hand so small, that even if the next harvest should be a good one they cannot reasonably look for a large return. How far in such a case assistance from the Government may be advisable, or whether any great proportion of the population would avail themselves of it if it were obtainable, we do not pretend to say. But it is useless to disguise the fact, that we hear continual complaints of the want of money, and that young men, in consequence, are turning their backs on the advantages of cheap land, and are seeking their fortunes elsewhere; and we can scarcely conceive of anything so calculated to prevent the development of this part of the country as the dismal accounts that the discontented left-behinds will send to their friends. As a rule, it is poor policy to encourage a disposition to look to Government for assistance in hard times; but with so hard-working a population as is to be found in the North Riding, we do not think that temporary aid would be either abused or thrown away. Practical farmers, who have condemned the land in this township as too poor, at first sight, to be worth accepting at a gift, have had reason to change their minds on further inquiry, and have finally settled here. But many of the settlers further back are not practical farmers at all; they have however now gained some experience, and if they can only tide over the coming season, may succeed in placing themselves in a position never to want help again. But we submit it is a matter worthy the attention both of the County and Provincial authorities, whether it is better to have so many persons in a state of semi-pauperism, or to organize some method of putting them in the way of adding to the productive resources of the country.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we are glad to perceive that the subject has been brought before Parliament by the Member for the North Riding. In the Legislative Assembly, on the 14th inst.—

MR. BENJAMIN moved that as several localities in Canada, from the partial failure of last year's crop, have been left destitute of seed grain, it is essential that steps should be taken to supply the want occasioned by the deficiency, and to authorise the municipal authorities to take the necessary steps therefor. It is resolved that a special committee be appointed with a view to the same relief being afforded now that was granted on a former occasion in the like circumstances in Huron and Bruce.—Carried.

THE WINTER has taken flight at last. The thaw, so long deferred, set in towards the end of last week, and has already carried off nearly all the snow, excepting in the woods. Some nights have passed without any signs of frost, and lightning has been seen and the sound of thunder heard, once more. The roads are in a fearful condition, so that travel in the back country is almost entirely suspended for the present. Rain has fallen for the last day or two, and the river and creeks are overflowing their banks—but so tired has every one become of the snow, the sight of muddy roads is—for a short time—welcome, and the rain will soon probably put them in better condition.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—A vestry meeting of the Parish of Madoc was held in the Town-Hall on 6th April inst. (Easter Monday), the Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh presiding. The following office bearers were duly elected for the current year, viz:—Thos. S. Agar and W. H. Tumelty Church-wardens—and W. Findlay Vestry-Clerk.

The following gentlemen were also elected as Delegates to the Synod:—Thos. S. Agar, Levius Empy of Madoc, and Solomon Johns of Marmora.

A meeting of the Building Committee for the erection of the new Church was held same day, when the Chairman, Mr. Agar, reported progress, and that the Collectors were at work raising subscriptions. The future meetings of the Committee will be held on the first Monday in each month to receive reports.

DIVISION COURT.—His Honour Judge Smart held the sittings of this Court in the Town Hall on Wednesday last. The Docket was smaller than usual—there being some 50 cases. The whole were got through before noon; and in the afternoon His Honour left for Belleville.

THE DRILL INSTRUCTOR.—Sergeant Baxter, of the Coldstream Guards, arrived in Madoc on Wednesday night, as announced last week, for the purpose of instructing the Volunteers belonging to the Active Force. If the men turn out well, and give Sergeant Baxter encouragement, he may remain for some time; if otherwise, his stay will be short.

FAILURE OF THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

The Federal Iron-Clad Fleet Repulsed!

The long expected attack upon Charleston commenced—not upon the 2nd instant, as was generally anticipated would be the case—but on the 7th. Instead of resulting, as was confidently predicted, in the off-hand capture of "the cradle and hotbed of rebellion," the defences and contrivances of the popularly supposed inert Southerners have again proved more than a match for all the inventions and daring of the active and enterprising Northerners.

The following brief despatch, published in the Richmond Whig, gives the Southern account of the first successful fight against a regular combined attack by iron-clad turreted "monitors":—

CHARLESTON, April 7.—The attack on Charleston commenced to-day. Four iron-clads out of seven in the Yankee fleet are engaged. The firing from the fleet and from Forts Sumter and Moultrie and Morris Island was very heavy. The Ironsides was hit and she ran ashore, but subsequently got off and was taken out of range.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon nine Monitors and the Ironsides opened fire at a distance of three thousand yards.—At half-past 2 o'clock the firing on both sides became incessant and was kept up until 5 o'clock, when it gradually diminished. The fire of the fleet was concentrated on Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides and the Keokuk withdrew from the engagement at four o'clock, apparently disabled.—Intense excitement prevails in this city.—Our Monitors have just gone out to take part in the fight.—Our casualties are one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Fort Sumter.—Reports from the other batteries have not yet come to hand.

April 8.—Seven turreted iron-clads and the Ironsides are inside the bar. Twenty-two blockading vessels are off the bar.—The Keokuk is sunk in the beach off Morris Island.—There is no disposition on the part of the Federals to renew the conflict.

Subsequent Southern despatches are to the following effect:—

April 9.—All is quiet, and there is no prospect of a fight to-day.—A Confederate officer from Morris Island boarded the wreck of the Keokuk last night, and found that her turret had been pierced through by a ball.—Six monitors and the three ironsides are still within the bar, about two and a half miles from Fort Sumter.—The enemy is waiting for a new machine to remove the torpedoes. Everything is in readiness for the attack.

Accounts from Fort Sumter reflect the highest credit on the Governor for coolness and bravery in the recent fight. When the monitors were discovered the men were at dinner. At the sound of the long roll they sprang to their guns, cheering. The battle-flag was run up, the air of Dixie played by the band on the parapet, and a salute of thirteen guns fired. The enemy fired 80 shots at the fort, of which 34 struck.

The garrison are eager for the next chance at the monitors.

From the accounts of the correspondents of the New York papers, it appears that Admiral Dupont ordered the discontinuance of the conflict, on the part of the iron-clads, because the Weehawken, to which was assigned the duty of forcing the obstructions which have been extended across the harbour from Fort Sumter to Moultrie, was unable to do so, even with the aid of the "devil" specially designed for the purpose. Until these obstructions, consisting of a network of chains and cables, to which it is supposed torpedoes and other submarine explosives are attached, are removed, it will be impossible for the fleet to work its way up the harbor.

As the iron-clads were moving to the attack, they were allowed to pass by Fort Wagner and battery Bee unmolested, greatly to the astonishment of the Yankees. The Confederates reserved their fire till the enemy was within easy range of Fort Sumter. What with the flag-ship Ironsides becoming unmanageable in the tideway, the Weehawken fouling her propeller, the sinking of the Keokuk, and the general, though less serious damage sustained by all the other vessels, the Charlestonians may be satisfied that they let the Yankees get near enough to have shelled the city, had they chosen, with their 200-pounder Parrott guns. Admiral Dupont would not, however, permit the city to be troubled that time, as the movement was only intended as a preliminary one to the grand attack!

The latest despatches state the Navy Department does not regard the result as decisive. It is believed that the obstructions can be removed in a comparatively brief time, and that by a co-operative land and naval attack the city can be taken.—But, it seems that Gen. Hunter has frankly told Admiral Dupont that he can do nothing to aid him; and the Southerners are said to have upwards of 50,000 men at Charleston, while they could easily, with railroad facilities, bring up the number to 100,000. And as the submarine battery Alligator, and three out of the four "devils" invented by Capt. Ericsson—all designed for the removal of the obstructions—have gone to the bottom of the sea; while on their way to Charleston, the combined grand attack will probably be postponed for a long time.

THE WAR.

There is a rumor that General Foster has surrendered in North Carolina, but it is discredited, as it is understood he was confident of his ability to withdraw his forces, even if compelled to relinquish the town of Washington.

The Richmond Dispatch admits that the Confederate General Pegran was badly defeated in Kentucky, by Gen. Gilmore.

Humphrey Marshall is now at Winchester with a heavy infantry force. He had encountered General Quimby's forces, who ignominiously fled, leaving everything in their retreat.

Among the rumours is one to the effect that the siege of Vicksburg has been abandoned; and another that the attack on Port Hudson has commenced.

Gen. Banks is fortifying all the approaches to New Orleans.

A serious "Bread Riot" lately occurred in Richmond. The rioters were women, three thousand in number, who were only appeased in the end by the personal persuasions of Jeff Davis, who promised the issue of rations to the hungry.

PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.—Mr. Langevin's bill to prevent the execution of the death penalty in public passed the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday by a vote of 61 to 51. The bill has to pass the Upper House before it becomes law.

THE MINISTRY.—The Toronto Leader has a despatch from Quebec, stating that "the expectations of the opposition of their ability to oust the Ministry, are beginning to moderate. The Government feel confident of maintaining their position throughout the session. Strengthened by the conviction now beginning to prevail that, if defeated, they would be allowed an appeal to the country, no difficulty is to be apprehended from the Separate School Bill, let the vote in the Upper House be what it will."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of MADOC will be held in the Town-Hall on TUESDAY, the 21st day of APRIL instant, at 10 o'Clock, A.M. Parties appealing against their assessments for the current year are requested to attend. By Order. W. FINDLAY, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Municipal Council of the Township of Madoc at their first meeting to be held after the 4th day of May next, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance of road at the west end of Lot No. 11 in the 5th Concession, Madoc: And also the allowance of road at the west end of Lot No. 1 in the 6th Concession, Madoc—in lieu of the roads now traveled.
Madoc, April 1st, 1863. URIAH SEYMOUR.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received direct from England and France, per Steamer NORWEGIAN, a general assortment of

Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds,

consisting of varieties of the following kinds:—

CABBAGES,	CAULIFLOWERS,	KOHL RABI,
CARROTS,	ONIONS,	PARSNIPS,
TURNIPS,	RADISHES,	BEETS,
	MANGEL WURTZEL.	

And a great variety of Flower Seeds adapted to the climate, which have been purchased from one of the most respectable Houses in England, and are warranted true to their kind.

ALSO,

Large Red Dutch Clover, Imported direct from Holland.

E. CHANDLER,

Chemist & Druggist.

Belleville, 8th April, 1863.

SOLD BY WOOD & BREAKELL.

EXTRA DEODORIZED ROCK OIL,
50 Cents Per Gallon,
At WILSON'S Drug Store, Madoc.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, MADOC,

By A. Snider,
Corner of Madawaska and Donald Streets.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

NEW STORE AT MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, &c.
The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.
A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.—A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,
MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

The Mail Stage to Beaver Creek.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863, the MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS for BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
FARE, ONE DOLLAR EACH WAY.
LYMAN MOON.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.
A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

DEANS & GRAY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Madoc.
JAMES DEANS. ROBERT T. GRAY.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MADOC HOUSE.
NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
Cash paid for Grain and Potash.
Madoc, Nov., 1862.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 18th, 1863.

ASHES	$5 25 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$8½ to $9 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ lb.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BANNOCKBURN PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT	$0 90 @ $1 00
OATS	37½ @ 40
PEAS	50 @ 60
BUCKWHEAT	30 @ 45
ASHES, ₱ 112 lb.	$5,75
BUTTER, 8d.	
HIDES, $4 25 @ $4 50.	
HAY, $12 @ $14.	
STRAW, $1 50 @ $2 00 per load.	
POTATOES, 30c @ 40c.	
PORK, $8 @ $9 ₱ bbl.	

April 18th, 1863.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 0d @ 4s 3d. Rye, 3s 0d @ 3s 3d. Barley, 3s 10d @ 4s 4d. Oats, 2s 6s @ 2s 3d. Peas, 3s 6d @ 3s 9d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl, 25s. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs, 11s. 3d @ 12s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt, 25s @ 26s 3d. Hay, ₱ ton, 90s @ 95s. Potatoes, ₱ bushel, 1s 6d @ 1s 9d. Beef, ₱ cwt., 20s @ 22s. 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 22s 6d @ 25s 6d. Butter, ₱ lb, 9d @ 1s 0d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 6d @ 7½d.

SUNSHINE.

Sunshine! gladdening fruits and flowers,
Rosy gardens, greenwood bowers,
Sparkling rivers, forests deep,
Tufted hills, and valleys steep;
Where the bee delights to stray,
Where the insect myriads play,
Let me rest me where thou art,
Cheer my eye, and warm my heart:
For, methinks, I see in thee
The presence of the Deity.
This green bank, upon whose breast,
So much grace and beauty rest,
And that unspotted blue above,
To me proclaim
His dearest name,
Made known through all the world, is Love!

THE BACKWOODS.

A TALE OF CANADA.

"Why do you not speak to the poor child?" said Mrs. Campbell, drawing the elder of her two little girls towards her, and wiping away the tears which were beginning to start at not being taken notice of: "she has been asking all day when papa was coming home."

At this instant, the younger, almost a baby, who was jingling her bells upon a rug in the corner of the verandah, where the family was taking tea, as if alarmed at the unusual silence of the domestic party, and, perhaps, like her sister, missing the accustomed caresses, began to cry.

"Do pray send the children away," said her husband: and rising, he leaned moodily against one of the columns of the verandah. The St. Lawrence rolled majestically before him, in the full glow of a summer sunset, and around him lay his own thriving farm and lands: but he no longer gazed upon them with his usual smile of content.

The mortified young mother dismissed her little ones; but, when she turned towards the offender, the expression of his countenance soon dissipated the flush of resentment which was passing over her own. She approached him affectionately, and, looking at him earnestly, said, in a low voice, "Are you not well? What is the matter?"

"Nothing—nothing," was the evasive answer; and he turned away his head and looked vacantly at the scene before him.

"There must—I know there must—be something to make you look so—has the bank failed? have you had any loss? Do not be afraid to tell me, I can bear it. We might do with less; the farm will support us, and——" but here her plans of hope and comfort were cut short by a melancholy shake of the head.

"I know what it is now," she muttered, grasping his arm, and looking him anxiously in the face, while her own became paler and paler; "you have had letters from England—my poor father or mother—" and her utterance failed her.

"No, no," he said at last, roused by her anxiety, "I assure you it is nothing of the sort, nothing you need ever know of, so why should I distress you unnecessarily? Promise me to ask me no more questions, and we will have the children in again, and forget that we have been dull and cross."

"No, stay, Richard," she said mournfully, detaining him, "do not go, I do not want the children, I had much rather know what has happened. Do not think it idle curiosity. Have I not been a faithful wife to you for six years? Did I ever make an ill use of your confidence? Why do you refuse it me now?"

He turned away abruptly, and once more leaned against the column of the verandah in silence. She stood beside him.

After a long pause, he said; "Did it never appear to you strange my leaving the army, and then preferring this wilderness to our pretty home in England?"

"I confess it did," she answered, with a melancholy air; "and I have been sometimes afraid that you were changeable, and might be tired of *me* some day."

"Never, never, my dear Emily!" exclaimed her husband, warmly. "You have borne with what must have appeared my whims and caprices, like an angel. You have left your country and all you loved, except myself, and followed me cheerfully. It has often grieved me to think how unreasonable, almost cruel, I must have seemed to you."

"You had a reason?" asked Emily, timidly.

There was another pause; at last, with a sort of effort, he said: "You know my regiment was stationed at Malta: did you ever hear of a duel that took place there?"

She hid her face in her hands, and, shuddering at the recollection, whispered intreatingly: "Do not talk of that; it is the only thing I cannot bear."

"By my never having mentioned it before, you may imagine how painful it is for me to talk of it; but it is connected with my present trouble. Do you now wish to hear more?"

She looked petrified: and, quite disregarding his question, "Good God!" she exclaimed, "how can that dreadful affair trouble you now, except in mind? You were not the challenger, nor did you provoke him: you were acquitted by the laws." She waited eagerly for an answer.

"I was acquitted by the laws, but I can never acquit myself. If I had had true courage, young Monti might be alive now. Poor fellow! he was amiable, but very weak. I never knew till afterwards that he was urged on in the unfortunate business by an elder brother, who, strange to say, was at the same time much attached to him, and who, I suppose, trusted to his skill and good luck. But there was a reason—his brother hated me; and, of course, when poor Federigo fell, he hated me doubly: in fact, his animosity knew no bounds. The remainder of my residence at Malta was one series of escapes from his revengeful plans against my life. It was wonderful how I did escape; but I had a servant who was more watchful for me than I was for myself."

"And a God," gently whispered his wife.

"True, Emily, true! At last I could bear it no longer; and, as there seemed no hope of a change, and I possessed some independent fortune, I returned to England. That step I need not regret, for, in consequence of it, I met with you. You know how happy we were in the pretty cottage in your father's park. I was quite forgetting my trouble, when, riding home late one evening—you remember my coming home with a grazed arm, and the story of the highwayman?"

"To be sure."

"That bullet was fired by no common robber. I saw my enemy, as he fled into the wood. I knew his figure, though it was disguised. There was an end of my happiness; at least, I felt that I might be called upon at any instant to quit it for ever. This conviction worked upon my mind till I actually almost feared to be alone. You must have thought me a great coward; I carried pistols, avoided being out late, but I felt that all precautions were useless, while such an enemy knew of my home. Do you remember the foolish excuses I made to you for being so anxious to keep our future place of destination a secret as much as possible? I remember how sweetly and cheerfully you put up with everything."

"Oh, no, no! I did not do half I would have done, had I known. Why did you not tell me? I think you ought—but there is something more. To-day, Richard, to-day? Heaven forbid my thoughts tell me true!—you have not seen him?"

Richard Campbell bowed his head in gloomy silence, and his fond wife fell senseless into his arms.

Not many months after this conversation, the Campbells stood, unsheltered and houseless, in the middle of an inclement night, and watched with bitter feelings the consuming flames devour their happy home, and the rich produce of a very prosperous harvest. The conflagration had been so instantaneous and rapid, that no one doubted that the premises must have been set fire to in several places; none, excepting the sufferers themselves, could guess by whom, for they were generally beloved: but, as Emily whispered to her husband, while he led her and her weeping children to the nearest house for shelter, "An enemy hath done this."

With this conviction, they resolved on quitting a spot where they could no longer feel secure or happy. They sold their land, and prepared to journey, under a new name, to some more distant settlement.

While these preparations were going on, they occupied retired lodgings in Quebec, the city in whose vicinity they had hitherto been living, and where they had many agreeable and kind-hearted friends; but they now shunned alike friend and foe, and desired to remain as secret as possible.

With this view, they retained in their service only the faithful Stephen, whose zeal in his master's cause had never yet failed. He had been with him from a youth, knew of all his trouble, and, though he was aware they were now going to live a hard and lonely life, he was still resolved to share their fortunes.

The snow fell, a bright Canadian winter commenced, and they set off on their journey. As their sleigh flew rapidly over the frozen lakes, and they left Quebec and its painful reminiscences behind, their hearts grew lighter; but it was a bitter moment for them when their eyes involuntarily wandered to the hill on which their happy dwelling once stood, and beheld only a black pile of rubbish.

On arriving at Teronto, they once more buried themselves in obscure lodgings, and, at Stephen's earnest entreaties, relinquished for a time the name they were so proud of, and assumed that of Brown. Stephen himself at the same time set them an example of prudence, triumphing over pride by shaving off his hitherto fondly-cherished black whiskers, and making other alterations in his appearance, the more necessary, as he was the person employed in making purchases or any other transaction which might lead to discovery.

(To be continued.)

GREAT FIRE AT BALIZE.—On the afternoon of the 10th of March, a great fire occurred at Balize, British Honduras, which continued until the night of the 11th, destroying 500 buildings in the business part of the city.

VARIETIES.

Emigration to New York keeps up steadily. The arrivals thus far in the year number nearly 8,000.

The duty on dogs in the United Kingdom, for the year ending in March last, was £196,627.

One hundred and ten mails pass through the London pneumatic despatch tube from the station to the district post office during the day, and not only letters, but trucks of iron of the weight of five tons have passed, and adventurous visitors now and then perform the journey, to their great delight.

The number of new books published in Great Britain during the year ending November 30th, 1862, was 4828. Of these, 942 were religious works, 925 were novels, 700 were works appertaining to poetry and general literature, 278 were books of geography and travel, and 60 related to commerce.

At Bergen, in Prussia, there is a handsome church constructed entirely of papier mache. So says the *Critic*, adding that the edifice is capable of holding 1,000 persons.

The copyright for engraving Mr. W. P. Frith's picture of the royal marriage, has been purchased at the price of 5,000 guineas. This sum is said to be the largest ever given for the copyright of any painting. It exceeds, by 2,000 guineas, the price paid to Sir Edwin Landseer for his "Peace" and "War."

"SUPERNATURAL FIRES."—A friend residing in this city, but who is on a visit to Owasso, Michigan, informs us of a very singular and unaccountable affair, that is now transpiring in Bush Township, five miles north of Owasso. A farmer named Stearns, residing in that town, has an adopted daughter by the name of Freeman, who is ten years of age. While this little girl was sweeping the sitting-room, about a week since, she discovered the carpet to be on fire, and the inmates having put out the fire, undertook to learn its origin. There had been no fire built in the room that morning; no light had been carried into the room, nor could the family in any way account for the fire. In less than an hour flames were seen issuing from some rags in another room. The same day the girl's clothes caught fire, and the next morning a damp towel, that Mrs. Stearns had used in wiping her face, upon being hung upon a nail, commenced burning. This last occurrence took place in the presence of some twelve persons, some of whom are among the most respectable citizens of the place. Next a straw stack near Mr. Stearns's house was consumed. At one time, when a number of persons were in the house, the falling of some heavy substance was heard in the chamber, directly above their heads. Upon going upstairs it proved to be a bag filled with books and rags, and suspended by a cord to a beam. The bag was on fire, and the string was also burning when the parties entered the room. Mr. S. and family became so much alarmed by these movements that they left their home. When the furniture was being moved, a trunk, said not to have been opened for more than a year, was discovered to be on fire, and when opened, the flames burst out, consuming all its contents. The family are now living in a house some three miles distant from their farm, but the mysterious torment, termed by the doubting a "humbug," by the spiritualists, the "manifestations of the spirits," by the Millerites "the period of fire and brimstone," and by Dr. Tappan, "the works of the Devil," is bound to stick to them like a brother. No sooner had the girl entered her new home than her clothes took fire in three different places. And now, one other family, where she has visited, are as badly tormented as is the family of Stearns. In Owasso, as well as in the adjoining village of Caruna, the excitement is most intense. People are now flocking from every direction to witness this truly wonderful mystery. Some of the most profound scholars of the State, among whom are Dr. Tappan, Chancellor of the University of Michigan, President Fairchild, of Hillsdale College, and others have been to "see the sights;" and all agreed that there are hidden mysteries beyond the depth of the closest observers.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 22. MADOC, HASTINGS CO., C.W., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

REPUDIATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster-General, members of President Lincoln's Cabinet, have practically repudiated the authorized postage currency, "receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars." Secretary Chase issued an order, in violation of the law, refusing to receive the postage currency for duties below five dollars; and this not in cases of pretended fraud, where the whole payment is purposely made to be less than five dollars; but in all cases, even where the rest of the duty is paid in gold, and the stamps are offered, as the act designed, for the purpose of small change. Of course the public had to submit to Mr. Chase's "order;" and having shown that they are reduced to a proper degree of submissiveness, Postmaster-General Blair now refuses to receive the "postage currency" for the payment of postage on foreign letters!—Men who violate their own laws for a trifling pecuniary advantage are likely to be incensed that the British Government will not enforce its Neutrality Act as they want to have it done, and will clearly find the means to bring about a war as soon as they can "figure it out" that it will pay.

NATIONAL BANKS.—Not the least of the revolutions that the war will bring about will be the future independence of the Government of the banks at present established under State rules and regulations, through the substitution of National Banks, under the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1863. Banks in cities and villages of over 10,000 population must have at least $100,000 capital. Banks of $50,000 can be started in places of less than 10,000 population. U. S. stocks, to the amount of one-third of the capital paid up, must be deposited with the U. S. Treasurer as security for circulating notes, and 90 per cent. of the market value of the stocks deposited will be furnished to the banks in such notes, which are supplied by the Treasury Department without charge for plates, paper, or printing. The Department benefits in turn by the tax—practically 1 per cent. on the amount of capital in circulation, which also applies to State Banks—and the lost circulation, in case the bank is wound up or closed by process of law.

The United States have thus provided for the absorption of a large part of their public debt; will find some way of by-and-bye squeezing the specie out of the new National Banks on easier terms than they can obtain it from the institutions which at present control the money market; and at the same time show their contempt for "State rights" by thus summarily establishing banks in all the loyal States, without paying the slightest regard to their laws on the subject. Meanwhile, the Banks in the chief cities, which were so ready at the commencement of the rebellion to help the Government by loaning the money entrusted to them for safe-keeping, are holding on tight to the specie now, the amount in the New York city banks being, on April 11th, $35,406,145, while it was not quite $42,000,000 in 1861, when the war broke out.

A great impetus to business in the rural districts will be given by the establishment of these national banks in the small country towns and villages, quite independent of the favours of the wealthier concerns at the great centres of business, which, to a certain extent, are shorn of their power and influence; yet it remains to be seen whether the new scheme will be found to relieve the Government in a time of civil war, will work satisfactorily when peaceful times return.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.—Before the attack on Charleston, correspondents of the Northern press were exultingly proclaiming that the weight of metal which could be hurled at a given moment by Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet, was 6,792 lbs!

It is highly consolatory to reflect that the new styles of great guns are not only much more expensive in the outset, and more costly to work than the old smooth bore cannon, but that they cannot be fired with the rapidity of a pocket revolver:—

"Guns of so large calibre cannot be fired rapidly, not oftener than six or eight times an hour. Time must be given them to cool. Sixty times a day is probably the maximum. At that rate the expenditure of ammunition will be enormous. A single 11-inch gun fired sixty times, or once every ten minutes for ten hours, will throw 10,800 lbs of metal. A 15-inch gun fired at the same rapidity will require 28,560 lbs! And one of the Monitor class will require 39,360 lbs, nearly twenty tons of shot! Each Monitor will also use about two tons of powder per day. The entire fleet, working at the same rate, will hurl at the rebel fortifications 450,000 pounds of iron in ten hours, at an expense of 50,000 poudds of powder! or 225 tons of shot and 25 tons of powder!

"Many people have wondered at the long delay on the part of Admiral Dupont, but they will appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking when they learn that the iron-clad fleet would use up in six days twelve hundred tons of shot and shell, and a hundred tons of powder!

"But will this tremendous weight of metal be hurled with sufficient power to destroy the fortifications of the enemy? It is an established rule that the penetration of projectiles is proportionate directly to their weight and diameter to the square of their velocity. The theory of our artillerists is that a very heavy shot, thrown as it necessarily must be at a comparatively low velocity of about 800 feet per second of initial velocity, is more destructive in the end than lighter projectiles thrown at high velocities. English artillerists take a different view, and believe than a lighter shot thrown with almost lightning velocity will be more effective. This point is not yet settled. The approaching engagement will perhaps in a measure determine it."

As the telegram from Washington to New York, on the 14th inst. said—

"The public feeling here is that we actually are contending with Great Britain as well as the rebels; and that British guns, of the latest improvement and greatest power, sent to South Carolina to maintain slavery and break up the Republic, saved Charleston on the 7th from her merited destruction"—

it may be taken for granted that in theory and practice the English are superior to the U. S. artillerists.

Settlers' Rights and Timber Licences.

Mr. M. P. HAYES has addressed a lengthy communication to the Belleville *Intelligencer* on the respective rights of settlers and lumbermen; but it is not easy to condense his remarks on the subject, and do justice to it. The difficulty, for which he seeks redress for the settler, is, however, briefly stated thus:—

"While the surveyed lands in back townships are in course of sale and settlement, under the Crown Land Agents, they are at the same time under lease as timber berths by the Crown Timber Agents to lumbermen."

As a remedy for the disputes which under these circumstances naturally arise between the lumberers and the settlers, and for certain defects in the present settlers' license system, Mr. Hayes proposes—

Let it be simply provided,

1st. "All public lands under licence to lumberers shall continue to be so until they are actually settled upon by a *bona fide* settler, and until such settler takes out a licence himself.

2nd. "A *bona fide* settler by purchase or grant, as soon as he has erected upon his lot a habitable house of certain dimensions, and is actually resident thereon, may take out a licence for the timber growing on his lot, such licence only to continue in force while he continued so resident.

3rd. "Families comprising several settlers entitled to land, may reside together on any one of the lots so held, but in such case at least two acres of the lands must be cleared fit for crops on each hundred acres, and all must be *bona fide* settlers in the locality."

Under the existing practice lots are withdrawn from the lumberers' license by the simple act of purchase and the lapse of the current year of licence. Under the alteration I propose, they would only be withdrawn by the act of *bona fide* settlement and the taking out of license by the settler himself.

The present system admits the right of the settler to protect or sell the timber, but the six months' clause effectually defeats the object and enables the lumberer to remove the timber before the settler can get licence to protect it.

The taking of lots out of timber limits on account of their being sold, leaves each lumberer open to the encroachments of his wealthy rival in the trade. Both these evils would be remedied by making actual residence the primary and sufficient condition of withdrawal.

All these points, however, are matters of routine, which can be settled in the Department of Crown Lands, and I only introduce them here in order to bring them under the notice of the Department, and to show that the difficulties existing between the lumberers and the settlers arise more from defects of detail in the routine of administration, than from any actually hostile provisions of the law.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco seed may be sown in the hot-bed, and the plants pricked out in a cold-frame, before it is time to transplant to the field; or farmers who have not hot-beds, may secure plants by sowing seed as they do, and with cabbage seed. The peculiar conditions of soil best adapted to the growth of tobacco-plants—a rich, well sheltered spot, on which brush or a log-heap has been burned. Would plant seed early—in latitude 42, about the 1st of April. Sow when you would cabbage seed, for early planting is a safe rule. Then transplant last of May or first of June to the field. The best kind for Northern culture is, probably, the Connecticut Seed Leaf.

PARSNIPS FOR HOGS.—Parsnips appear to be nearly the only root, good for swine in an uncooked state. Turn a herd of swine into a field containing field beets, ruta bagas, carrots, and parsnips, and the question will very soon be settled which they like best, and which, consequently, is best for them—the parsnips being wholly devoured before the others are touched.

DEEP AND SHALLOW PLANTING.—C. L. Shepherd, of Illinois, planted his corn-field shallow, or about an inch deep, except eight rows through the middle, which were planted two or three inches deep. The shallow corn came up first, and kept the lead during the whole season. The difference was discernible as far as the corn could be seen.

FLAX.—The seed, in New York State, is now worth from $3 to $3.50 per bushel, and the last twenty-five cents per pound, consequently an estimate for the year 1863, as follows, would not be far from correct:—

One bushel seed per acre	$3 50
Use of land	8 00
Getting in the crop	3 00
Pulling do	4 00
Cleaning seed, rotting and marketing	5 00
	$23 50
RETURN OF CROP.	
One ton of straw	$25 00
Twelve bushels of seed	42 00
	$76 00

Leaving a credit to crop of $50 50 per acre.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 15
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION is now said to be still spreading, under the guidance of the National Committee that has assumed the control of affairs since the disappearance of the Dictator Langiewicz. He and his former friend Mierolawski—ardent patriots both—are denouncing each others ambition.

The American War record is very brief this week. Gen. Foster has been reinforced, and had not surrendered. The firebrand Admiral Wilkes is reported to have been arrested and detained on parole by the Spanish authorities for firing into a Spanish steamer on the coast of Cuba. It is also said that two American vessels of war fired into the British war-steamer Cygnet, at the same time, as she was entering the port of Cuba from a cruise—and on explanations being demanded by the captain, he was informed that they had mistaken his vessel for the Alabama, Florida, or some other rebel steamer. It is conjectured, this affair may have some connection with Wilkes' detention.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

SEED GRAIN.

Thanks to the promptitude of the Member for the North Riding, the bill to enable Municipal Councils to provide seed grain for persons in need of it in certain localities, has already been passed; and it will be perceived by a notice in another column that the Reeve of Madoc has also taken time by the fore-lock, to procure a quantity of wheat, peas and oats, which will be ready for delivery by the Council early in May to persons desirous of obtaining seed, on their giving good security for duly paying for it, after harvest. It should be distinctly understood, that the seed is only advanced to those who require a little temporary aid—and is not a charitable donation to the poor; and that it is to be used as *seed only*. Appropriating it in any other way, will be decidedly wrong, and will prove a very unprofitable speculation to any who may be foolish enough to attempt such a perversion of the object sought in providing the grain.

THE "IMMINENT POSSIBILITY" OF WAR!

We did not know that we were on the very brink of a war, until we saw the *New York Journal of Commerce* taking credit to itself for having resisted with all its force the tendency of public sentiment in the United States toward war with Great Britain; and asserting that the event is not only possible, but imminently so. Not that the people of America desire war with any foreign country, but because "there are among us a great many political leaders who would be perfectly willing to drag us into a contest with England, some for one reason, and some for another." The *Journal* is convinced that a war with England "just now would seal the dissolution of the American Union," and urges therefore that every measure to avoid it should be adopted. It insists, however, that there is imminent danger of such a war being drifted into; and warns the people of England that if they imagine Americans are so much engrossed with their civil war as to be again willing—as in the Mason and Slidell affair—"to forget our honour in a quarrel with them;" they "reckon without understanding the men they deal with."

The article leaves us entirely in the dark as to the particular point on which the honour of Americans is involved. It is believed that the British Government is no better satisfied with the circumstances attending the seizure of the steamship Peterhoff by Wilkes than it was with the removal, by that notorious officer, of Mason and Slidell from the Trent; but it is also understood that Mr. Lincoln's chief legal adviser has doubts about the ability of the U. S. Government to uphold the conduct of the Admiral in the last affair; so that cause of war can scarcely be looked for there. Secretary Seward is alleged to have sent "very decided" despatches to London about the Alabama; and had entered a solemn protest that fitting out any more such ships would be regarded as an unfriendly act towards the United States; "and that, practical and wise, the Secretary, alluding to the fact that a large number of vessels were building for rebel account in English yards, offered to become their purchaser at contract or other prices." It seems scarcely credible that the offer should be made in such a deliberately insulting manner, after such "decided" complaints, which in themselves are somewhat insolent, seeing that Mr. Laird, the builder of the Alabama, who is a Member of Parliament, declared in a debate on the subject in the House of Commons, that he had received proposals from an agent of the Federal Government to build iron-clads and rams, completely armed and equipped, and offered, amidst cheers and laughter, to place the correspondence in the hands of Lord Palmerston. Can the American Government, then, with decency complain of the evasion of a British law *they* sought to violate?

What possible pretext for war there can be, we are unable to guess; but if an attempt is made to invade this Province, we are sure that it will be through no fault of the Imperial Government—but that the cause must be sought in the schemes of the "leading politicians" of the U. S. They *have* dragged their countrymen into a civil war. Possibly, the fear of being held personally responsible, if they bring about a foreign one, will rapidly induce them to change their tone.

FIRE IN MADOC.

About noon on Monday, the 20th inst., the residence and office of Alexander Judd, Esq., Clerk of the Sixth Division Court, were totally consumed by fire, which was first observed to issue from the roof of the north end of the building, and was making rapid progress by the time the neighbours reached the scene of disaster. They were fortunate enough to get the furniture and beds and bedding taken out through the windows and doors, although considerably damaged, as usual in all such cases. A large quantity of glassware and small articles were destroyed and lost in the scramble and hurry to save as much as possible. Mr. Judd's loss in breakage will be considerable, and many of the articles can never be replaced.

From the activity of those first on the spot, the books and papers belonging to the Court were all fortunately saved, although immediately under where the fire was raging.

We understand Mr. Judd had no insurance effected to cover any loss. The building was the property of Uriah Seymour, Esq., who, we are informed, also was not insured. The fire is believed to have originated by sparks from the kitchen fire lighting on the roof, and being fanned into flames among the shingles by the wind. No blame is therefore attributed to any one.

VOLUNTEERS.

We hear that Sergeant Baxter is making rapid progress in the drill of the Companies under Major Findlay and Ensign Rawe, and a few more weeks under his instruction would make them very efficient. At this busy season, many of those who live in the country will be unable to attend as regularly as those in the village, but it is hoped that as soon as they have the opportunity they will make up for lost time.

Sergeant Baxter has been kind enough to offer instruction to those officers of the Sedentary force who will attend on the Saturdays at 3 o'clock, and we trust they will all embrace this favourable opportunity of receiving drill from one who is so highly qualified for the duty.

THE MADOC EXPRESS.

The stage which under the above denomination has been running regularly from Madoc to Belleville and back in a day, for the last eighteen months, has suspended its trips for the present. We are glad to hear, however, that this arrangement is but a temporary one, and that the enterprising proprietor of the Express will very shortly place it again upon the road, when we hope he will receive, as he deserves, a full share of the support of the travelling public. We say Mr. Hudgins deserves it, for it is to his taking the initiative in reducing the time of making the trip to the County Town and back from the old-fogy fashion of two days, to one, that we now enjoy the benefit of receiving by mail the leading daily papers of the Province on the day of the date of publication—no small boon nowadays, if, as the American papers assert, there is a strong probability of a war between England and the United States.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

This body met on Monday last, the 20th instant. Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. H. Tumelty, Deputy Reeve, and Messrs. Vankleeck, Moore and Dale. The Clerk read the previous minutes, which were approved.

Mr. DALE headed in a petition from John Best and others, praying for seed, in consequence of the failure of last year's crops. After considering the same, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Tumelty, and seconded by Mr. Dale, was unanimously agreed to:—

"That this township take 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of peas, and 1,000 bushels of oats, out of the amount to be appropriated by the County Council for seed to the various townships."

The REEVE stated that he was in communication with several commission agents on the subject, and expected to be able to get the supply as soon as possible. His Worship stated that as soon as the grain

some to hand, he would immediately call the County Council together to make the appropriation.

The Reeve read a communication from the Bureau of Agriculture as to emigrants required for this township. As the matter had been before the County Council, no further action could be taken.

Mr. Tumelty, on behalf of the Committee appointed to examine into the formation of a new school in Huntley's, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The petition praying for allowance of road to Thos. Thomson was further laid over, as other parties wished to be heard in the matter.

The petition praying for a road to Job Lingham was also laid over on the same grounds.

Mr. Dale handed in a petition from E. Mouncey and others, praying for a new bridge over Deer Creek in the village, and after fully considering the same, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Dale and seconded by Mr. Tumelty, was agreed to:—

"That a bridge be built across the creek in the village, and that Messrs. Wood, Dale and Tumelty be a committee to draw up specifications, receive tenders, and look after the same."

Mr. Tumelty handed in a petition from Francis Conlin, as to a fence taken by Mrs. Peter Conlin, but as the Council had no right to interfere, no action was taken.

Mr. Vankleeck handed in a petition from Samuel Caskey, praying to be attached to School section No. 6. The Clerk was directed to give the usual notices in such cases, when the matter would be taken up at next meeting.

Mr. Dale handed in a petition from John H. Dunn and others, praying that road work in Beat No. 4 be done on the main road. The Council ordered that three-fourths of the work be done accordingly, and the pathmaster notified.

On the application of A. Garvin and John Fitzpatrick, the Council established a new road beat from Lot 31 to the township line, to be No. 59, and A. Garvin to be pathmaster.

The matter of road allowance between Fox and Jackson was laid over, in order that they might settle it themselves.

John Caskey was appointed pathmaster to road beat 41, in place of John Broad, having left.

Joseph Lloyd, Isaac Keller, and Daniel McCaffery, were allowed to do their own statute labour as formerly, to the satisfaction of their pathmaster.

Mr. Tumelty was instructed by the Council to examine the road near Squire O'Hara's, and have the same repaired forthwith.

Mr. Lyman Moon made application and requested to be allowed to have the balance of last year's statute labour in the village now finished.—Granted.

Several small accounts for printing were ordered to be paid. The Council then adjourned till the first Monday in July.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The North Hastings Agricultural Society

OFFERS First, Second, and Third Premiums—Six, Five, and Four Dollars respectively,—for the BEST HALF ACRE of TURNIPS, and the like Premiums for the BEST HALF ACRE of CARROTS, twenty at least in each class to compete. Notice to be given by the competitors to the Secretary on or before the first day of September, and fifty cents to be paid by each competitor, in addition to the usual membership fee.

JAMES J. RYAN, Secretary.

Huntingdon, April 1st, 1863.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.—A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

SEED GRAIN.

A QUANTITY of WHEAT, PEAS, and OATS will be sold to persons requiring Seed Grain, payable after harvest, by good security being given. The grain will be distributed by the Council for seed, and for no other purpose.

Notice will be given when the seed will be ready for delivery, which will probably be by the 6th or 7th of May.

Madoc, April 23rd, 1863. A. F. WOOD, Reeve.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Reeve for the Building of a BRIDGE across Deer River, in the Village of Hastings, up to TUESDAY, the 28th inst. Specifications to be seen at the office of A. F. WOOD. By order of the Council.

A. F. WOOD,
JOHN DALE, } Committee.
W. H. TUMELTY,

Madoc, April 23rd, 1863.

CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and Neighbours for the kindly assistance rendered by them in saving his books, furniture and papers from the ravages of the fire on Monday last, which consumed his dwelling house and office.

Madoc, April 24th, 1863. ALEXANDER JUDD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Municipal Council of the Township of Madoc at their first meeting to be held after the 4th day of May next, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance of road at the west end of Lot No. 11 in the 5th Concession, Madoc: And also the allowance of road at the west end of Lot No. 1 in the 6th Concession, Madoc—in lieu of the roads now traveled.

Madoc, April 1st, 1863. URIAH SEYMOUR.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

W. H. TUMELTY, } Churchwardens.
T. S. AGAR, }

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received direct from England and France, per Steamer NORWEGIAN, a general assortment of

Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds,

consisting of varieties of the following kinds:—

CABBAGES,	CAULIFLOWERS,	KOHL RABI,
CARROTS,	ONIONS,	PARSNIPS,
TURNIPS,	RADISHES,	BEETS,
	MANGEL WURTZEL.	

And a great variety of Flower Seeds adapted to the climate, which have been purchased from one of the most respectable Houses in England, and are warranted true to their kind.

ALSO,

Large Red Dutch Clover, Imported direct from Holland.

E. CHANDLER,

Chemist & Druggist.

Belleville, 8th April, 1863.

SOLD BY WOOD & BREAKELL.

EXTRA DEODORIZED ROCK OIL,
50 Cents Per Gallon,
At WILSON'S Drug Store, Madoc.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, MADOC,

By A. Snider,
Corner of Madawaska and Donald Streets.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

NEW STORE AT MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.

MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,
MADOC.

The Mail Stage to Beaver Creek.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863, a MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS for BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY.

FARE, ONE DOLLAR EACH WAY.

LYMAN MOON.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the most approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc,
A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

DEANS & GRAY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Madoc.

JAMES DEANS. ROBERT T. GRAY.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MADOC HOUSE.
NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1862.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 25th, 1863.

ASHES	$5 25 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	$4 to $4 50.
PORK	$8½ to 9 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	12½ cents ₱ lb.
HAY	$12 ₱ ton.

BANNOCKBURN PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT	$0 90 @ $1 00
OATS	37½ @ 40
PEAS	50 @ 60
BUCKWHEAT	30 @ 45
ASHES, ₱ 112 lb. $5.75	
BUTTER, 6d.	
HIDES, $4 25 @ $4 50.	
HAY, $12 @ $14.	
STRAW, $1 50 @ $2 00 per load.	
POTATOES, 30c @ 40c.	
PORK, $6 @ $9 ₱ bbl.	

April 25th, 1863.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 6d @ 5s 0d. Rye, 3s 0d @ 3s 3d. Barley, 3s 10d @ 4s 0d. Oats, 2s 0d @ 2s 3d. Peas, 2s 6d @ 2s 9d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl. 25s. Flour, ₱ 100 lbs. 14s. 3d. @ 15s 6d. Pot ash, ₱ cwt. 25s 0d @ 26s 3d. Hay, ₱ ton, 100s @ 120s. Potatoes, ₱ bushel, 2s 3d @ 2s 6d. Beef, ₱ cwt. 20s @ 22s. 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs. 20s @ 25s. Butter, ₱ lb. 9d @ 10d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 5d @ 7d.

SONNET.

The future and the distant always seem
Tinted by Hope's sweet pencil, passing fair,
Like snow-clad mountains in the rising beam,
It seems as if a roseate land were there:
Yet should the traveller gain that beauteous height,
Lovely by distance only, ice-crags drear,
And snowy chasms terrible, would fright,
And savage winter, robed in storms, appear.
The rainbow still recedes as we advance,
The mirage onward moves her mocking wave,
And the bright paths of moonlight billows dance,
In trembling splendour, o'er the seaman's grave.
To happiness of heaven, and that alone,
With distant undeceiving ray hath shone.

(*Continued from last week.*).

THE BACKWOODS.

A TALE OF CANADA.

"Do you not think the Browns might venture to stay here?" said Richard Campbell, one day, with a melancholy smile. "You and the children will be so destitute in the wilderness."

"Never mind, dear Richard; let me feel that you are safe, the rest we can guard against. We must not remain in this populous place; I dread every creature I meet. No; we are Campbells still. Let us get into the backwoods, into some out-of-the-way place, where, though we may sometimes feel lonely and destitute, we shall at least be secure. The children are too young to feel it now, and, after two or three years, may we not hope that we are untracked and may return to the world, perhaps to the dear *old* world!" But here she checked herself, and, looking down upon her work, to hide the tear which was starting to her eye, she inquired hastily if Stephen had been able to hear anything more about the deserted huts on Nottawassaga bay.

"He has, and the account he heard before appears to be quite correct. But think, Emily, before you entertain such a wild notion of seclusion, what you would have to go through. The huts have been deserted by some of those wanderers of the forest, the fur-traders, who are gone further up the country. The soil about is so barren, that no one thinks them worth taking possession of. They are mere log huts, perhaps not weather-proof, not a neighbour for miles around, except, perhaps, a few poor Indians. I believe the nearest civilized habitation is the fort at the junction of the bay with the Nottawassaga river, and that, I suspect, would afford a sort of company rather worse than none at all: add to this being absolutely separated, not only from the comforts, but even the necessaries of life."

"Excellent! the very thing!" exclaimed his wife, evidently delighted instead of terrified. "I am impressed with but one idea of comfort at present, that is, to be unseen and unknown. Do, my dear Richard, let us go to-morrow. We are provided with plenty of clothing and a stock of provisions, for I have been pondering over and preparing for such an event during the short time we have been here, and to some purpose, as you may see," and she opened the door of a large closet, and began to exhibit her stores.

He looked on in silent thoughtfulness. She put her own construction on his silence, sat down to the table, and began eagerly making out a list of what even her contented mind foresaw would be essential to their comfort.

Stephen received it with a look of pleasure, and promised to be as expeditious as she could wish.

"And, Stephen," added his master, in a resigned voice, "get another light carriage and horse, and make any change you think necessary."

Richard Campbell witnessed with admiration and gratitude how, from that moment, his devoted wife seemed to recover her energy and cheerfulness. For the rest of that day and part of the night, she was indefatigable in her exertions that everything should be ready for departure at daybreak the next morning. He wished her to engage a servant, but she said, "No, I can do more than you perhaps imagine; let us have no strangers;" and she looked the picture of Hope, as, smoothing back her fair hair and smiling gaily upon him with her happy blue eyes, she paused for a few moments in the midst of her busy labours, to describe, in glowing colours, how happy they should be.

"You know, Richard," she said, laughingly, "you were very fond of hunting and fishing, when it was of no consequence whether you caught anything or not. I flatter myself you will enjoy those pursuits still more when you know that I and little Emmy and Betty are waiting at home for our dinners; and then, for my own part, I must confess to having always had a unique taste for cooking and 'doing about,' as the housemaids call it, and sometimes sighed for an opportunity of exercising it; and Stephen is so clever and good-tempered, he will be of more use than twenty women. Oh, I am sure we shall do very well."

Nor were her hopeful predictions altogether unverified. It is true, they were often called upon to exercise their patience and hopefulness; but those two qualities, of both of which they possessed no common share, united to industry and domestic affection, smoothed and brightened the rugged path which they had chosen.

Their dwelling was not enclosed with trees, as they had feared might be the case, having been chiefly constructed as a night-refuge for the hunters, and a temporary place of security for their furs. It was pleasantly situated upon the rocky side of a hill, overlooking to the north the stormy and sea-like bay of Nottawassaga, whose angry breakers were visible beyond the girdle of dark trees by which the little valley was almost surrounded. Opposite, and to the south of them, lay the forest; behind rose barren hills. It was cheerless to look upon, but sheltered and lonely as they could desire. No one ever crossed their path, and, for the first year, the only sign they ever saw of other human beings besides themselves was an occasional canoe, looking like a black speck upon the distant water as it conveyed furs or fish to the different settlements on the coasts; and, though at such times they looked after it with the fascination with which one might watch the apparition of a departed friend, they dreaded its approach, and it was a gloomy satisfaction to them to reflect that their coast was too uninviting in every respect to induce any one to approach it.

Out of the three rude buildings which they found untenanted at their arrival, they had chosen the largest, which fortunately happened to be the best situated, for their dwelling; one, which stood close by, they reserved for a barn, and with the materials of a third, by enclosing a small space in front of the house, they rendered themselves more secure from intrusion of any kind; for setting aside other alarms, there were a few bears as well as some smaller wild beasts in the forest.

At a short distance from them, among the hills to the westward, was a stream containing much fish; and Stephen, among other things, exercised his ingenuity during the winter in building a light canoe, after the manner of the natives. And, as the fine weather came on, they sometimes paddled up the river, and, landing at different places, made little excursions of discovery; and never failed to catch fish to repay them for their trouble, as they floated idly down the stream on their return.

There was another faithful servant, who was always of these boating parties, unless when his mistress was at home unprotected, and then he was left, or I should rather say, staid at home, to take care of her. This was Corney, a Newfoundland dog, whom his owners fondly considered one of the most faithful and sagacious of his kind; and they were not so much mistaken in their opinion as many owners are about favourite dogs. To the poor children, separated as they were from little folks like themselves, he was invaluable as a playfellow. And he would even act as nursemaid if their mother left them for a short time, not allowing them to stir from the spot, and barking if he found them unmanageable. They had brought with them a goat and two kids, and to these animals and the little girls Corney especially devoted himself as protector. It was evident that he preferred his master's company to any other; but he showed himself a dog of principle, by generally choosing to remain with the weaker party.

At the end of a few months, a list of wants, to which even the contented wife could not refrain from adding, had become so long and so necessary to be attended to, that Stephen was despatched to Toronto. He executed his commission, as usual, with faithfulness and alacrity; and his return was hailed with delight by the recluses, to whom the richest presents had never before appeared so acceptable as the trifling but useful packages which, with honest satisfaction, Stephen held up one by one to their delighted eyes, while unloading the horse which had carried them through the forest.

As they gradually acquired more confidence, Stephen's visits to Toronto became more frequent. On one of these occasions, he was desired to bring back with him, if he found her still willing to come, a kind-hearted old woman, who had served them when in their lodgings, and who, having become much attached, even in that short time, to her mistress and the children, had expressed a great desire to accompany them. Stephen described to her the sort of place she would have to go to: the exact spot, even if he could have done so, he would have been too cautious to communicate; but he had no need to fear: she was not a woman to betray the secrets of those who had been kind to her. He slily intimated that his mistress was avoiding creditors. Of this she doubted, but said nothing; however, she gladly accepted the offer, declaring that she could put up with want of comfort for the sake of living with that sweet lady and those dear little children." There was a great clapping of little hands and cry of "Granny! Granny!" (for that was the name by which she had taught them to call her), as she entered the courtyard, with her hands full of sugarplums.

Nor were they the only persons benefited by her arrival. She became such a valuable addition to the little solitary establishment, that, some time afterwards, when nearly two years had elapsed since they had received news from England, and they naturally became very anxious on the subject, it was agreed, after some consultation, that Stephen might be spared even for a journey to Quebec in search of letters.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

An old bachelor has been fitly characterised as a man of great singleness of purpose.

The Prince of Wales has been burned in effigy as "the eldest son of the Saxon Queen," at Kilrush, in Ireland.

Sixteen thousand tons of tobacco are annually consumed in the United Kingdom.

Condensed air in shells is about to receive a trial at Chatham, England. The elasticity of compressed air augmented by heat as in concussion, is said to be awfully explosive.

A Boston paper—good authority on such a subject—remarks as follows: In ancient days the precept was "Know thyself." In modern times it has been supplanted by the far more fashionable maxim, "Know thy neighbour and all about him."

The huntsman of the Pytchley Hunt has pronounced the following emphatic judgment on the Prince of Wales: "He rides hard, and he rides straight. He'll make a good king."

The Sultan of Turkey continues his measures of reform. He has ordered a reduction in the civil list, in the allowance to the Sultaness, and in the number and the salaries of public functionaries.

A company has been organized in Grenada, for the cultivation of cotton in that island. It is called "The Grenada Cotton Company." The Governor, Mr. Kortright, is President of it.

A Postal Convention of all nations is to be held at Paris next month, its object being to establish a uniform rate of postage for foreign letters. The U. S. have sent representatives.

The Prince of Wales has given permission for an exhibition of the bridal presents of the Princess of Wales, at the South Kensington Museum, which will take place as soon as arrangements can be made.

A despatch from Turin, dated March 16th, reports that Garibaldi's wound "has shown symptoms of an aggravated character."

Of Sir Tatton Sykes, the sporting Baronet just dead, it is said that he never rode in a carriage but once in his life. On his wedding day, he went home from church with his wife by this (to him) unknown conveyance. He said afterwards that he "did not find it so bad as he expected."

The Boston Traveller must have some observant and choice correspondents. One of them (says that journal) in a private note from England writes: "The infamy of this people makes my blood boil. You are lost, unless you controvert the machinations and hostilities of John Bull!!"

During the first quarter of the present year there were 100 more marriage licenses issued in Boston than for the same period last year. Perhaps the Conscription act is one cause of the increase.

The debt of the Confederate Government is eight hundred millions of dollars, and the Charleston Mercury estimates the yearly current expenses of the government in the future at eighty-four millions, or about seven dollars a year to each man, woman and child, white and black, in the twelve millions of population, eight or nine times as much as any tax ever levied in South Carolina.

A preliminary prospectus (without any names being attached) of "The London and Confederate States Bank" is published in the London journals. The capital is fixed at £2,000,000 sterling. The prospectus points out the certainty of the ultimate recognition of the Southern States, and the desirability of having banking facilities ready for the redemption of that trade which will be carried on through new and independent channels.